The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 57. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1876 EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

COLORADO.

The returns from Colorado are somewhat meagre, but enough is known to show that the State has gone Republican by a largely increased majority. The canvass in the Centennial State, though not as warm and exciting as in Indiana and elsewhere, was nevertheless thorough and effective and sufficient to fairly test the relative strength of the two parties Let us see now: Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, (town election) and now Colorado—all Republican. Where can that Democratic tidal wave be flowing? Even the music from TILDEN'S "barl" organ seems insufficient to keep the courage of his few followers up.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Catskills are covered with snow.

—Cider presses are now running on full time.

—Prince Arthur is contemplating a trip to India next winter.

—Joseph Jefferson has taken a house in Edinburgh for a year.

—Swarms of butterflies are passing westward over Iowa and Missouri.

—A woman may wear a straw hat in November, but a man has to "shoot it" in September.

—Fourteen hundred school children shook hands with President Grant at his reception in Ithaca, New York, last week.

—Advertising is the bull's-eye of trade. The successful business team is that which advertises most. Now is the time to make the shots tell.

—Buffalo Bill is burning powder on the Rochester stage, and the coppery supernumeraries are falling before him like dry leaves before a Black Hills blizzard.

—Pennsylvanians should bear in mind the fact that it will be requisite for them to pay their State and county taxes at least thirty days before election, to be entitled to vote.

—Come, Mr. Hewitt, let us know just how much the Trenton Iron Company made in 1862, when you and Tilden were directors? Don't be modest about it, and do be quick.

—The cases of State are heavy. When people propose to arrange an entertainment in Madame MacMahon's honor, she exclaims mournfully, "For Heaven's sake, don't! Let me rest."

—John Lock, one of the few survivors of the battle of Waterloo, has just died in an almshouse at Rochester, England, at the age of eighty-four. He was in the Sixth Dragoon Guards during that memorable engagement.

—Her Majesty of England's horses tried to run away with her the other day, and it is gravely chronicled that the Queen remained "very cool" during the performance, while her attendnrce manifested most plebeian fear.

—Mons. Colombier, a merchant of Paris, recently deceased, has left 30,000 francs to a lady of Rouen, for having, twenty years ago, refused to marry him, "through which," says the will, "I was enabled to live independently and happily as a bachelor."

—The *Gaulois* states that a barrel of 1861 Johannisberg from the cellars of Prince Metternich has brought the highest price ever paid for that wine—about £3 5s. a bottle. The purchaser was a gentleman who attempted to jump into the Bosphorus —one Sultan Murad.

—The wonderful trotting of Ten Broeck in the recent race at Louisville, Ky., recalls to mind the fact that Richard Ten Broeck, of that city, was the first person to take American horses to England, whose splendid achievements on the English turf gave him and them a world-wide celebrity.

—America is declared on British authority to be at present the arbiter of the price of wheat. Should our merchants decline to ship at the current prices, nothing, it is said, can prevent higher rates in the English markets. This assurance means many million dollars in our farmers' pockets.

—The *Post* is mad about that "rebel flag" business, and favors us with a few complimentary allusions from its choicest Billings gate. Come, come, neighbor, don't be so indiscreet; be soothed. Don't you know people generally conclude when a man rips and roars, that he has lost the argument?

—The flurry about the savings banks is ended, and depositors are putting their funds back again. The banks that have suspended were known to be in a weak condition, and the public really gain by having them out of the way. None of the old established banks have been, or are, in danger.

—October comes in breezy and bright, with the promise of a thorough Autumn. Trade will, no doubt, be brisk this month, and everybody will reap benefit from it. This is the time, of all others, for our country friends to take a trip to the city, where the fashions are now displayed at their best, and every place of entertainment is in full blast.

—To "give away" or not to "give away" is, in the refined parlance of our politicians, the question with regard to the surrender of Tweed. Some folks do dread this coming and talk uneasily, but the majority, whatever they fear, say that they have no dread at all. As the ex-Boss gets a little nearer to Ludlow Street Jail, we shall be enabled to judge how *far* the gentlemen will change their tune.—*New York Herald.*

—The Boston tramp does not wreck trains, steal peaches, or frighten servant girls. He called upon a farmer's wife in a Middlesex county town last week and begged for something to eat. The good woman, convinced that he had seen better days, gave him supper and he was grateful. Ayc! he called for pen, ink, and paper, and with many a curve and many a loop traced in ornamental penmanship the motto, "God bless your home." Boston is still the American Athens. Even its loafers and beggars as they roam through the blessed old Commonwealth are beautiful penmen!

—Spiritualism does not prosper abroad. In France we have had to deal with a spirit photographer, who deluded Parisians out of their money by pretending to make pictures of people supposed by their relatives to be in heaven, "sent up" him-if for sending. Now, Prof. Slade, who has extracted many a dollar from the incredulous in New York, with his little slate pencil, has been hauled up at the Bow street police station, London, under the Vagrant act, by Prof. Lankester, who caught Prof. Slade writing the messages he averred to have come from the spirits. This should encourage an emigration of the long-haired to the land of the free, where nobody has spirit enough to drag imposters into the courts.

—"For the good words of our newspaper brethren on our new Bullock press and new type, we are duly thankful, says the Philadelphia *Press*. These occasional compliments are useful, and serve to prove that the sincerest thing one journalist says of another is when he speaks in praise of his adversary. Many years ago we heard a fierce debate from the Senate gallery between Buchanan and Benton versus Clay and Webster, and we got into a fierce controversy with a young Whig at our side. The Senate adjourned, and as we two youngsters came down stairs, full of quarrel, and saw the four antagonistic statesmen crossing the rotunda arm-in-arm, in high glee, we came to the conclusion that we would be great fools to dispute, when our leaders only made jokes of their differences."

—Let the railroad companies put the fares down every year for three or four months, to the Centennial rates that have prevailed, and they will find that, fairs or no fairs, the people will be tempted to travel. The seaboard will go to the interior and the interior will come flocking to the great cities, to the ocean shores and to the mountains. There will be more business travel and more travel for pleasure, and all parts of the country will intermingle to the great advantage of all. A passenger rate of $50, reduced to $30 or $20, is a great temptation, and will at once put many thousand people in motion. There are points all over the land that people at a distance desire to visit. Give them cheap fares and they will quickly accept them. The true policy is to make these rates permanent and establish a settled system, by which the railroads would have steady if not profit all the year around as they have had in the Centennial months.

—Mr. Bret Harte has informed a reporter of the *Washington Capital* how it happened to write a play. "For the last two or three years," he said, "I have been asked why I didn't write a genuine American play, based on and after the style of my stories. I demurred on the ground that there was too much risk and danger. But Lawrence Barrett called on me and said that Stuart Robson wanted a play and would give $3,000 down and $50 per night for one from me. 'I want an answer before I leave,' said Barrett stolidly, and I answered, accepting the proposition. When I saw Robson I understood that he was well fitted for *Col Starbottle*. He is a good deal on that and a Southern man in addition. We settled the bargain and he paid me $3,000. I went up to Cohasset to have Robson near me, and studying him, produced a combination of Robson and *Starbottle* for the stage." Mr. Harte says that when he asked Mr. Robson if he had any proofs of his charges against divers newspapers, that gentleman answered, "Proofs plenty as blackberries."

Gen. Banks Nominated for Congress.

BOSTON, October 3.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District to-day nominated Gen. Banks on the twelfth ballot, the ballot standing Banks 48, Cummings 39, and scattering 2.

SECOND EDITION

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

A Sweeping Republican Victory.

HEAVY GAINS EVERYWHERE.

The Entire State Ticket Elected.

Republican Majority in the Legislature.

DENVER, October 3.—Reports from the principal points at 3 P. M. indicate a heavy Republican gain everywhere over the election of 1874. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee claims the State by two thousand majority, and the Legislature by a majority of forty on joint ballot.

Second Dispatch.

DENVER, COL., October 3.—Comparisons will be made with the vote of 1874, when Patterson, Democrat, for Congress, was elected by 2,613 majority. Arapaho county has elected the entire Republican ticket by a majority of 300, a Republican gain of 648. In Jefferson county the Republican majority is 75, a Republican gain of 213; Gilpin county, Republican majority 209, a gain of 259; Boulder county, Republican majority estimated at 300, a Republican gain of 274; Clear Creek county, Republican majority estimated at 200, a Republican gain of 234; Park county, estimated Republican majority 75, a gain of 230; Elpaso county, estimated at 350 Republican majority, a Republican gain of 295; Pueblo county, estimated Democratic majority, Democratic loss 87; Los Animas county, estimated Democratic majority 300, a Democratic loss of 73; Bent county, Democratic majority 100, a Democratic loss of 53.

The Republicans have undoubtedly carried Colorado by a decided majority, and elected the entire State ticket, Congressmen, and secured the Legislature by a majority in both branches. This Legislature elects two United States Senators and three Presidential electors.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The American Jockey Club to-day had a good track and a fair attendance at Jerome Park for the second day of the fall meeting. The first race was for a purse of $500, one mile. All the entries started, as follows: Courier, Outcast, Waco, Partnership, Libbie L., Sister of Mercy, Leamington Second, Lovechase and Janet Norton. The horses sold in the pools in the order named. At the start Waco got a lead of two lengths, the rest in a bunch. The race proved a good one and was won by Janet Norton; Partnership second, Courier, the favorite, third, and Waco fourth. Time 1:49½.

The second race was for the hunter stakes for fifteen three years old. The starters were Fatsuma, Cheviot, Brown's r. f. Oden, Bower's Chief and Sultana, and Athlene. Before the start Brown's filly cleared a jump prepared for the steeple chase, but was led around into the track again. The horses kept well together during the race, which was won easily by Sultana, Fatsuma second, and Athlene third. Time 3:16½. Distance one mile and three-quarters.

The maturity stakes, for four year olds, three miles, was won by Tom Oshiltree, Chesapeake second, Mattie A. third, and Gray Nun fourth. Time 5:37½.

The fourth race, dash of one mile and a half, was won by Vigil, Invoice second, Preston last. Time 2:46.

The steeple chase was won by Dead Head, Ballast second, Standford threw his rider at the third hurdle. Time 4:57. Capt Hamner refused the second hurdle, and Bay Rum got off the track.

CINCINNATI, October 3.—The fall trotting and running meeting at Chester Park opened to-day with two trotting and one running race. The track was good and the weather cool. First race, trotting, 2:45 class, purse $600, $350 to the first; $175 to the second, and $75 to the third; fourteen entries, seven started; Lady, 3, 1, 1, 1; Frank Miller, 1, 3, 4, 3; Cottage Girl, 4, 2, 3, 4; Maud Wilkes, 2, 4, 2, 2; Little Jack, 5, distanced; Dutch Girl, 6, distanced; Bridget, 7, distanced. Time 2:36½, 2:35, 2:32½ and 2:35.

Second race, 2:23 class, purse $1,000, $600 to the first, $300 to the second and $100 to the third; four entries, mile heats; all started; Silver Sides, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1; Monarch, Jr., 1, 3, 3, 2, 4; Elsie Good, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, Prince, 4, 4, 4, 5. Time 2:20, 2:27½, 2:28¾, 2:31 and 2:31.

The last was a running race, mile heats; purse $300, $200 to the first, $70 to the second and $30 to the third; four entries; all started; Bob Woolley, 1, 1, Rienzy, 2, 4; Modoc, 3, 3; Kilburn, 4, 2. Time 1:47¼ and 1:49.

BOSTON, October 3.—The following is the summary of yesterday's unfinished race, concluded to-day, at Mystic Park. Purse $750, $400 to the first, $250 to the second, and $100 to the third; mile heats; best three in five; Bella, 1, 2, 3, 3, 2; Comee, 2, 1, 4, 1, 1; May Bird, 4, 3, 1, 2, 3; Annie Collins, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4. Time 2:22½, 2:22½, 2:26½, 2:25 and 2:23.

Aquatic.

BOSTON, October 3.—The Harvard boat club has decided to challenge Yale for an eight-oared four-mile straight-away race next Summer.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

News to the Department of State.

The report by cable that Russia and the United States have concluded a treaty by which the former cedes to the latter the rest of Ohotech, etc., is news to the Department of State.

Democratic Economy.

A circular has recently been sent out by direction of the Postmaster General, inclosing a paragraph intended that the Department is constrained to postpone the establishment of three hundred additional money order offices, for which the requisite preparation has been made, until the commencement of the next fiscal year, for the reason that the clerical force of the office of the Auditor of the Postoffice Department has become insufficient, because of the recent reductions, to perform the additional clerical work required to adjust promptly and correctly the money order accounts of such new offices. The notices previously sent to the postmasters at these three hundred new offices that their offices had been "designated as money order postoffices of the second class" are accordingly withdrawn.

Another Call for Bonds Probable.

There are indications of another call for bonds in about a week. It will probably be for $10,000,000.

Obituary.

Hon. Philip B. Fouke, formerly Representative in Congress from Illinois, died in Washington on Tuesday.

CONVENTION OF BANKERS.

Prominent Financiers of the Country in Attendance

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—In pursuance of a call, the bankers of the country met in convention at Judges' Hall this afternoon. The executive committee appointed at the Saratoga meeting in July last, made arrangements for holding a mass convention of delegates and representatives of the banks of the United States at Philadelphia on October 30, 4th and 5th, 1876. Hon. Hugh McCulloch, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank and Chairman of the Clearing House Association of New York, it is expected will address the convention. The committee for consideration and reference appointed were James Bissell, George E. Baker, C. E. Dyson, M. McMichael, Jr., J. Smith, Edward Tyler, J. D. Hayes, L. J. Sage and Joseph L. Stephens. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Charles B. Hall, of Boston.

Mullett Again in Office.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed A. B. Mullett, ex-Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Superintendent of custom houses at Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and of the postoffices at New York, Philadelphia and Hartford, comprehending buildings originally designed and commenced by Mullett, but still uncompleted. The object of the appointment is to secure the completion of the buildings according to the original plans, deviated from by the late Supervising Architect.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The War in the East.

Russia and Austria Threatening to Take a Hand in It.

TURKEY.

The Porte's Plan of Reform.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 3. — The Porte yesterday communicated to the Ambassadors of the powers a plan of reform applicable to the whole empire, including the removal of all disabilities from Christians. The plan is drawn up so as to imply that local autonomy for Roumia, Bulgaria and Herzegovina would be useless, although it does not formally refuse autonomy. The plan of reforms comprises the creation of a national council of one hundred and twenty members.

PARIS, October 3.—The *Temps* publishes a communication from the Russian Embassy in this city, in which it is stated that the Czar is still in favor of peace. If Russia should eventually intervene it would only be with the entire agreement of the powers, and that intervention in any case would be preceded by a conference.

It is stated that the Porte's reply to the proposals of the powers offers suspension of hostilities, but not an armistice. The Porte does not grant the autonomy demand for certain provinces, but promises reforms throughout the Empire which will render autonomy unnecessary.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 3.—It is officially confirmed that the Servian Government will only yield to foreign military intervention, and will not entertain peace conditions unless they are first submitted to Servia.

Rumored Assassination.

BUCHAREST, October 3.—It is rumored that a brother of Harry Abbott, the German Consul at Salonica assassinated last May, has been massacred, together with his family, near Salonica.

Servia Purchasing Arms.

BELGRADE, October 3. — The Servian War Minister has ordered the purchase of 25,000 Chassepot rifles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Russia and Austria Exchanging Threats of War.

LONDON, October 3.—A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* comments upon the excited tone of the Russian and Hungarian press. He says it is interesting to notice that the organs of both Russian and Austrian Governments are exchanging threats of war.

The *Pesther Lloyd* declares that Austria would have allies in a conflict.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* replies that Russia will not be stopped even if she had no allies. The tone of many of the leading organs of Germany is strongly opposed to the supposed ambitious designs of Russia.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says it is convinced no German Government will support Russia's selfish designs. It thinks Russia would recoil from war if Austria and Turkey accepted her challenge.

The *Times'* correspondent remarks: This opinion was very general here some time ago, but recent events have somewhat modified it. It is now thought that Russia, before her regular army, and the militia, if challenged, deem it incompatible with her honor to remain at peace.

FRANCE.

Congress of Workingmen.

NEW YORK, October 3.—A Paris correspondent says the opening session of the congress of workingmen at Salle Des Ecoles was attended by 253 Parisian and 90 provincial delegates. All the great cities of France are represented. The galleries were filled with women. Chabert was elected President, and Depitre, of Lyons, Secretary. The chief objects of the congress are to devise plans for obtaining higher wages for workingmen and women, and share in Parliamentary representation. There are 207 senators inscribed provisionally, and nine days' sitting will only give six minutes to each. The time is far too short for even the most fluent to give expression to his views upon the subject before the convention.

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

Banquet to Women—Rhode Island Day on Thursday.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—At the Centennial Judges' Pavillion this evening the Women's Centennial Exposition Committee will give a serial reception and complimentary banquet to the members of the Women's Congress.

Thursday next will be Rhode Island day at the Centennial Exposition. Gov. Lippitt arrived this morning with thirty-six members of his staff, and registered at the United States Hotel. At the reception at the Rhode Island State building on Thursday between one P. M. and three P. M., the members of the staff will be in full uniform, and Governor Hartranft has very courteously instructed his staff to report in full uniform to Governor Lippitt on that occasion, to assist in the reception. The Governor will remain in the city until Saturday evening.

YELLOW JACK'S VICTIMS.

Twenty-three Interments at Savannah Yesterday.

SAVANNAH, October 3.—The yellow fever interments to-day were twenty-three.

Aid for the Sufferers.

NEW YORK, October 3.—A dispatch from Atlanta says that Governor Smith, commanding the Department of the South, ordered the Quartermaster at Savannah to turn over to the Mayor of that city, for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, Government commissary stores amounting in value to $6,000. The post band at General Ruger's headquarters gave a concert for the benefit of the sufferers at Savannah and Brunswick. The epidemic is unabated.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The physicians of the city will ship to Savannah to-day a quantity of quinine and blankets. The Mayor of Savannah having telegraphed that these were sadly needed, but that medical aid was not required.

PORTLAND, ME., October 3.—The city has contributed $2,325 to the yellow fever sufferers.

Convention of Women.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—A Convention of Women will open to-morrow morning at St. George's Hall, Thirteenth and Arch streets, and continue in session for three days. The officers of the body are: Presidents, Professor Maria Mitchell; Secretary, Alice L. Fletcher, Chairman of the Committee on Investigation, Julia Ward Howe. This is the fourth Congress held under the same auspices, its object being to meet a pressing demand for an interchange of thought and harmony of action among women interested in the advance of their SEX.

Fatal Disobedience.

ST. PAUL, October 3.—At Faribault, at 4 o'clock this morning, Henry Coverrick, a policeman, approached the guard at the jail in which are confined the Younger brothers, the Northfield bandits. The guard halted Coverrick and inquired "Who are you?" Coverrick replied: "Don't you know me? I am a policeman," and continued to advance, at the same time putting his hand to his breast, probably to display his star, when the guard shot him through near the heart, killing him. The policemen had been ordered to keep away from the jail at night and the guards to shoot any one who persisted in coming up to them, unless identified.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 3.—The steamship Idaho has arrived here, with her machinery disabled. The steamship Montana will sail to-morrow with the cargo and passengers of the Idaho.

LONDON, October 3.— The steamships Celtic and State of Indiana, from New York, and Sardinian, from Montreal, have arrived.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Arrived—The steamship Rothnia, from Liverpool, and Anglia, from London.

A Man Shoots Himself at His Sister's Grave.

NEW YORK, October 3.—This afternoon Jacob Lamb, a butcher, followed the remains of his sister to Greenwood Cemetery, and after her body had been lowered into the grave he drew a pistol and shot himself in the head. He was removed to a hospital, where he died in the evening.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

J. J. Lawrence to J. B. D. Meeds, September 16, 1876; lot in Verona.....$500

Michael Smith to Thomas Chantler, ——, 1875; lot on Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....$1,000

Sheriff Fife to William Woodside, September 16, 1876; interest of Moses Blackburn to 2 lots on Taylor street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$60

A. H. Leggo to John Murray, ——, 1875; 2 lots in "Murray Farm".....$1,133

Charles Schwinle to Mary Browansky, September 7, 1876, 3 lots on Morris street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

T. Birdsall, trustee, to Sarah B. Ramsey, August 21, 1876; tract of land in East Deer township.....$1,750

W. Kidney to D. Kidney, September 18, 1876; part of a lot in Temperanceville, new Thirty-sixth ward.....$1,000

G. Shale to J. M. Lynch, September 22, 1876; lot in Verona.....$700

THE OPENING DAY.

A Lively Race, But a Slow Trot at Friendship Park Yesterday, the Opening of the Fall Meeting—A Twi-light Dash—Prospects for the Week—A Good Race Expected To-day, if It Don't Rain too Much.

Yesterday was the opening day of the fall meeting at Friendship Park; but it must be confessed that it was not as brilliant as it might have been. At two o'clock when a GAZETTE reporter reached the grounds, there were not more than a dozen people visible inside the fence, and those present felt or appeared anything but lively over the prospects. For half an hour or more, it looked as if no race at all would take place, although the track was in magnificent condition, the day pleasant, and two races advertised.

By three o'clock, however the people began to come, and the information was promulgated that a 2:45 trot would come off. The intention had been to have the 2:23 and the three minute trot take place on the opening day, but neither race was full; or at least it was not considered advisable to call them.

THE RACE MADE.

It was fully half-past 3 o'clock before the pool box was opened, and it was then announced that the following horses had been entered and would trot:

Ch. m. "Belle Boyd," entered by George Brown.

B. g. "Billy Butler," entered by Dennis Fitzgerald.

Blk. g. "Neville," entered by O. D. Tipton.

S. g. "Idle," entered by Wiig.

The mare, Belle Boyd, was of course the favorite, she having a record that induced bettors to believe that she could easily win the race. Billy Butler was second choice, while Neville and Idle went begging for the field. The pools were made up very slowly, and were not for amounts that indicated heavy profits from the commission.

It was very nearly 4 o'clock when the second bell was tapped, and the judges and reporters repaired to the stand. A few minutes later the horses appeared and prepared to get away on

THE FIRST HEAT.

In the draw Billy Butler won the pole, Belle Boyd got second, Idle third, and Neville the outside. Considerable fruitless scoring was done before they got away, Butler being entirely too anxious, while Idle was not enough so. They finally got the go with a very fair send-off, but had hardly received the word before Butler broke. He lost nothing, however, and very soon got down again with good speed. At the turn Butler, Belle Boyd and Neville were well together, and on the half Neville was leading, with Butler only a head behind, and Belle Boyd tapping at Butler's quarters. Butler lost again before the third quarter was reached, Neville showed signs of flagging, and Belle Boyd surged ahead, keeping the lead until she scored, time: Close of the heat in 2:49. Butler was only a neck behind, Neville not a bad third, while Idle was several lengths back, a position which he had steadfastly maintained, in spite of difficulties, from the start.

SECOND HEAT.

After the termination of the heat Belle Boyd was more than even the favorite, but the field, with Butler added to it, sold even to odds against her, Neville having shown good speeding qualities, though apparently lacking staying properties.

The same difficulty was experienced in getting off for the second heat that was met with in the first heat, and after a dozen or so scores, they pulled in to 1st and got the go, McKelvey driving the mare.

Belle Boyd, under McKelvey's lines, broke badly before they had fairly started. At the turn she again broke, losing so much as to get behind four or five lengths. Neville also lost his feet at the turn, and continued to do so at intervals up to the close of the heat, he and the mare both losing greatly at each break. Butler got a good lead, and kept his feet well after passing the first quarter. On the second round Belle did some better, but was not able to pass Neville, who came in a length and a-half behind Butler. Butler's heat in 2:50; Neville second, Idle third, and Belle fourth.

THIRD HEAT.

Butler was the favorite after the second heat, not so much on account of winning it as because of his good action and well displayed staying qualities.

The same trouble was experienced again in starting, and when they did get the go, Belle broke almost immediately. At the quarter she was off her feet so badly that it looked for a while as if she would lose so much that she would be distanced. But Butler also broke at the quarter and lost time, while Neville kept down to work beautifully, took the lead, maintained it, and came in an easy winner in 2:45. His driver, Dawson, slacked up a little on the home stretch, allowing Belle to make a second two or three lengths behind, and Idle to score his distance, which he wouldn't have done if Neville had been three or three seconds better, which he could have done.

FOURTH HEAT.

On the fourth heat after the go, Butler broke, but got the lead, and on the first quarter had passed in the lead, with Belle second, and Belle close behind. On the second round Butler ran a full quarter, and Neville broke several times. Belle Boyd acted beautifully, and never left her feet once until she was coming down the home stretch, when Butler, Neville and Belle were even, and all running. They passed under the line neck and neck, Butler in the lead, Belle second (according to the reporters' observation) and Neville third. Both Belle and Butler were scoring as they passed, but Neville regained his feet just about as he struck the line. McKelvey, (Belle's driver) reached the stand first after passing, and claimed the race. The crowd pressed across the track, in front of the judges' stand and commenced to clamor vociferously for Belle or Neville, according as they had money invested, but most of them insisted that Belle should win, as she had trotted the whole distance almost to the line, while both Butler and Neville had done more or less running. After a somewhat lengthy consultation among themselves, the judges decided to set back Butler for running most of the second half, and to give the heat to Neville, as he was the only one who trotted under the line. The decision made it Neville's heat in 2:48, Belle second, Butler third, and Idle a very bad fourth.

FIFTH AND LAST HEAT.

By this time it was getting well on to evening, and before the horses were called together, it was too dark to see them and the quarter. The judges desired to postpone the conclusion until to-day, but McKelvy insisted upon going, and the startling signal was given, patrol judges having been sent to the upper side of the track.

They scored two or three times before getting the go, but got off well together. It was impossible to see them at the turn, and the first intelligence on both rounds was a

DAILY GAZETTE

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110.

THE bankers in National Convention at Philadelphia are discussing the situation.

THEY are getting down to work again in Washington. The Cabinet will hold a meeting on Friday.

SENATOR BLAINE opens up the CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS fraud in a manner that is eminently refreshing.

THE Democracy struck another tidal wave in Connecticut. It was like all the others that they have been favored with.

THERE will be nine hundred Republican meetings in Indiana during the last week before the election. That looks like pushing things.

MULLETT comes to the front again—to complete all unfinished postoffices started under his administration. MULLETT is not unlike Banquo's ghost.

LITTLE RHODY will have her day at the Centennial to-morrow. And that reminds us of Colonel INGERSOLL's remark: "Think of a man exhausting his ambition in Rhode Island!"

THE immovable body and the irresistible force have come together in the meeting of the Democratic conferees of the Beaver and Washington Senatorial District, and another adjournment is the result.

TILDEN's idea of Reform is that a government, like an individual, must live within his income. The present administration did that to the extent of about $3,000,000 during last month. Is not that just what he asks for?

THE lawyers rose to explain the rising main contracts to the Supreme Court yesterday. The main question which they wish the Court to elucidate after hearing the evidence, is as to the exact limitation of meaning of the word "responsible," in the contracts.

THE London *Times* takes the alarm at the proposition made by Russia to Austria, that they shall occupy certain of the Turkish Principalities, she selecting Bulgaria as hers, and that the two shall watch Constantinople and the opening of the Bosphorus with their fleets. England and France claim this privilege, under the Treaty of Paris, and an English fleet is already there. The new move of Russia has aroused all the jealousy and vindictiveness of English feeling, so far as the *Times* comprehends it. Yet the proposition is significant as showing the drift of the Russian mind. Undeniably the tendency of affairs is toward inviting the Turks to go back to Asia, the only drawback being to secure the consent of certain interested parties to the arrangement.

SAYS a Philadelphia journal: "The State of Massachusetts has just negotiated a five per cent. loan of eight million dollars at the handsome figure of 113.29, which is not far short of the quotations for the New United States fives, and the city of Boston has disposed of two millions of five per cent. bonds, for an extension of the water works, at 111.39. Philadelphia sixes were selling on Saturday at 110¾. Thus bonds of the city of Boston paying five per cent. annual interest command a higher price than bonds of the city of Philadelphia, which pay six per cent. Here is a text for our people to ponder. It is not because Boston is wealthier, or better able to pay, or more prompt in payment than Philadelphia, but because the affairs of that city are honestly and prudently administered, in a way that commands public confidence and that enables an investor to understand the exact financial condition of the city at any time and the precise volume of its debt, while in Philadelphia there is no such knowledge and no such confidence, and it is impossible for any one to tell when or where the issue of bonds will stop." There is something in this for our people in this city to carefully ponder.

THE Democratic papers affect to treat the indications of a revival in trade as Republican moonshine. How will they take this from the Brooklyn *Argus*, which has been and is yet a leading light in Democratic journalism—save that it cannot eat crow for TILDEN: "In grouping together these few facts and statements in regard to the general condition of business in the country, the *Argus* has endeavored to reflect the exact state of affairs. We find absolutely no exception to the prevalent sentiment as here indicated. There is a general feeling of confidence and cheerfulness, which is the sure promise that easier times are coming. The immense tide of travel during the present season has brought people together from all parts of the land, and the interchange of opinion has been helpful and invigorating. Money has been expended freely, and the forced economies of the last three years have been the means of giving a holiday to the whole nation. Now that the Centennial draws towards a close, and the political campaign becomes more ardent, the people will get ready to work. And hearty and steady work will soon lift us out of the stagnation in which the country has so long existed—if such a condition may be called existence."

THE value of the Democratic movement last Winter to repeal the National Registration law is now shown, as the Registry lists in New York come up for judicial revision. It seems that the census of 1875 was taken with special reference to this election, and a vast number of persons counted in for the express purpose of using them as voters at this election. Says the *Times*, touching this: "Happily, the foundation thus laid for a fraud quite equal to that of 1868, in which Mr. TILDEN aided, cannot be used. The provision of national legislation for an impartial supervision of the registration and election will interfere with it—a fact which the Democrats in Congress clearly foresaw when they tacked on a practical repeal of this law to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill last Winter. Thanks to the firmness of the Senate in resisting this device, the law was not repealed. It is amusing, by the way, to notice the extreme sensitiveness of the Democrats regarding this law. Nothing could be more wholesome than the safeguards it prescribes. Two officers appointed by the United States Court, one from each political party, have the power simply to watch registration, voting, and counting, and to take the necessary steps to detect and punish fraud. One should suppose that this would be harmless enough to honest party managers. It is not harmless in Democratic eyes. The true Democrat detests supervision with the intensity that a well-trained thief hates an inquisitive and obtrusive constable. But if we were not guaranteed honest supervision by the national law this city would return fraudulent votes for TILDEN and Reform by tens of thousands."

ERRETT AND HOPKINS.

THE *Post* has been very touchy when we stated, in courteous and proper terms the undeniable fact that Mr. HOPKINS rather used the freight discrimination question for personal political capital rather than handled it for the best interests of the community here, but its abuse of ERRETT is marked and outrageous. Whatever slander may say of Mr. ERRETT, this much cannot be gainsayed. He has been a consistent, active Republican since the party was organized, and can since the party was organized, and was an earnest Abolitionist before. He has been, and is, familiar with all public questions, and intelligently and broadly comprehends them. He is possessed of clear and strong common sense, and will be, if elected, far more influential in committees, and in general intercourse among members, where the real power of members is ordinarily exerted, than Mr. HOPKINS has been. He is also personally honest. He has a clearer perception of practical methods of relief as against existing necessities here, than has Mr. HOPKINS. We absolutely need, in Congress now, a member who can do something. Mr. HOPKINS is not that man. Moreover, no person possessed of political sense, can doubt for a moment, that the next Congress will be Republican. In the States where elections have been held, particularly Vermont and Maine, this fact has been clearly foreshadowed. Now of what use will intense Democrats, like HOPKINS and COCHRAN be, in such a Congress? Their politics will destroy their influence, if nothing else does. Having, therefore, shown, by last winter's experience, that they wield no influence that is of practical use to us, in this Congress, it does not require much reasoning for us to know that their power will be infinitely less in a Republican Congress. Moreover, if we in Republican Allegheny, do not elect Republican Congressmen, we will have very little sympathy or countenance. The Ohio river improvement, and freight discrimination troubler, have in them our prosperity or adversity, in the near future. We would be fools indeed, to throw all our chances away by electing Democrats. We do not think this will be done; but unless the Democracy want the records of their candidates hunted down far more closely than they have been, our candidates must be treated more decently. Mr. HOPKINS has been kindly treated by us, and we prefer to continue to do so. But war means war.

SPIRITUALISTIC HUMBUGS.

Something known as Spiritualism has been rife, in several different forms, in this country for many years. All its essential qualities have been analyzed, its peculiarities imitated or exposed, and its claim that it is a revelation of the mysteries of the spirit land satisfactorily answered. Yet new phases arise, and the eager, believing multitude run as greedily after every new impostor as though all the others had not been exposed and silenced. We make these remarks with reference to the recent exposure of a man named SLADE, who is not sufficiently novel, even as a humbug, to be more than generally referred to. But even in critical, cynical Boston, he has been followed by many, who were loud in their praises of his wonderful doings. He proves to be a rather clumsy sleight of hand performer, who had the art to throw around his performances the wonderments of spiritualism, and was at once a success. Let him go.

But is it not wonderful that the masses will allow themselves to be forever victimized with such transparent humbugs. It really appears as some one has said, that the people enjoy being humbugged. Yet really, they do not realize that they are being deceived. There is, with many, a boundless faith in the wonderful, a readiness to accept as explained, any mystery they do not understand; and hence it happens that they are forever following any *ignus fatuus* that may arise. If solid, imperishable truths, that have been handed down through the ages, and tested by the experience of the poorest and best, are offered, they are contemptuously put aside, because they are not novel or new. The old is commonplace, and to be carelessly flung aside, because it is old. The new is wonderful, and ever full of inexplained mysteries, that seize on the faith of willing thousands, and carry them to the most absurd limits. Spiritualism, while claiming to be a religion, is not even a science. Some of its pretensions, and the facts upon which they rest, have induced many to make deliberate and careful inquiries into its claims and pretensions, but as yet nothing is established, other than that there are latent and powerful qualities in some minds, that enable them to reach out to mysterious lengths. But as to proving a bond of cohesion between the finite and infinite, spiritualism has never done this. We do not deny that there is such a bond, but simply that so bungling an institution as spiritualism ever discovered it, or is likely to. Our finite experience and life will undoubtedly merge into the infinite, but this is an old truth, that has stood in Revelation, for ages past. *How* they merge, the one into the other, is one of the mysteries of the dying experience, never scientifically communicated. Beyond this, we need not know, and Spiritualism can never tell.

A SUGGESTIVE ARGUMENT.

Governor HENDRICKS, pressed by the necessities of the case in Indiana, has been much on the stump of late, and among his reasons given why the Democrats should be entrusted with power is one that at the South, such States as are under Democratic rule are peaceful, and those under Republican rule are turbulent. It is a new form of the Napoleonic utterance,—"the Empire is peace," and is equivalent to saying Democracy is peace. Such a declaration is worthy a moment's attention. Pressed to its logical limits, HENDRICKS' argument is identical with those upon which secession was based. They went to war as against Republican rule, so that it was true, during LINCOLN's entire administration that the Republican administration was attended by war,—while the Democracy had peace in their previous administrations. But why? Because Republicans abide by the forms of law, and submit to the arbitration of the ballot box. Hence, when fairly defeated, they peacefully permit the victors to wield power. The Democrats at the South, to a disturbing extent, at least, are not law abiding citizens, and when they cannot legally have power, seek it by terrorism and murder. The simple question is, can we afford to permit those who seek political power by violation of law, going to the limit of murder, to have political power? We think not. As well turn the Government of Italy over to brigands; or of France to crazy Communists. Violence, murder and disorder are not the qualities to commend a party as suitable to be entrusted with power; and this is just the basis Governor HENDRICKS lays down.

His argument is one we supposed him too shrewd to make. It may be true that disorders are confined mainly to States over which the Democrats have not yet gained control, but is it not a possible inference that violence and intimidation are among the means used to obtain that control, and that they are discontinued only when their object has been gained? Nobody supposes that Republicans, white or colored, are murdered or persecuted out of sheer wantoness and for no purpose. This kind of political warfare, like all others, is carried on for the sake of success, and it is in every way discreditable to the people who employ it. The object is undoubtedly to wrest the government of those States from the hands of the Republicans and place it in those of the Democrats; and when that object is gained it is no great wonder if the means employed for the purpose are discarded as no longer necessary. Nor does it follow that the governments against which this kind of warfare is carried on are imposed upon the people against the will of the majority. Where supported by a majority of the voters, as they unquestionably have been in past years in South Carolina, Mississippi and Arkansas, they have just been as obnoxious to those who have resorted to violence, and have excited just as bitter hatred, as if they had been maintained by the Federal power. A certain class of men associated with the Democratic party has been determined to break them down, no matter what means should be found necessary, and violence and intimidation have been resorted to where there were not legal votes enough in the opposition to do it.

To give the Democracy power in the nation for their operations at the South, would be to put a premium on violence and murder, as political agencies. It means that the North shall supinely say, we see and recognize the law-breaking and violence at the South, and if the parties committing such outrages will cease, we will yield to them all they demand, by entrusting them power in the nation. What a humility this would be. It would simply invite the violent and disorderly to riot and pillage, according to their own sweet will. The American people are too full of self-respect, and too regardful of law for this. They are not to be cowed and terrorized.

POLITICAL NOTES.

PENDLETON, too, is talking for reform in Ohio.

GRUMBLERS at the dullness of the campaign would doubtless be refreshed by passing this week in Ohio or Indiana.

A PROMINENT German brewer in Cincinnati writes privately that very few Germans there will vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

HARD work during the past week has borne fruit, and the Republicans enter upon the home-stretch in the October race with good prospects of success in Ohio and Indiana.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TAFT is not only a Republican with liberal views, but a fearless, fair-minded man. And Attorney General Taft says that "a solid South for the Democracy implies fraud and intimidation in its worst form."

AT New Albany Jimmy Williams concluded his rambling talk with, "My friends, I will now give way to a more abler man." It is our opinion that the people of Indiana will demand a "more abler man" than he for Governor.

REPUBLICANS who think of voting for Tilden for a "change" should see to what such a change leads—the saddling upon the North, in addition to the cost of the war, of the entire losses, real and exaggerated, of the rebels engaged in the war.

THE Albany *Times* quietly remarks: "The people are thinking hard in this campaign, and when they find an armor that should be unsullied tarnished with a foul charge, may they not say: 'What is this reform, and who is this reformer?'"

A CORRESPONDENT of the Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* notes that the local Democratic papers, in giving a sketch of the services of their candidate for Congress in the Fifth district of the State, omit to state that he served two years in Edgefield jail, and paid a fine of $1,000 for manslaughter.

WADE HAMPTON said to the negroes at Cheraw, S. C., on Tuesday: "We, the white people, are able and ready to protect all of your race who choose to vote for Democrats. We make no threats; but we do claim that South Carolina belongs to her native sons, and by the Eternal God we intend to have it."

IF there is one thing that shocks the Democratic mind more than another, it is the news that the fall trade is opening briskly. The testimony is overwhelming as to the fact. Manufactories are starting up. The stores are filling larger orders than usual. Country merchants are in better spirits than they have been since the panic. This is all good news, but it does not please the Democratic party, which assumes that there is no possible salvation for us save in the rule of the Southern Confederate politicians, who, when they dragged their constituents into war, manifested dazzling incapacity.

WE are every day assured by the "Conservatives" that all we have to do in this country to live in perfect peace is to submit the Government of the country to those who were recently in arms to destroy the Government altogether. One might be tempted, for the sake of peace, to try this for a little while, but the politicians of the last generation tried it, and the final result was war. This war resulted unfortunately for the peace men of the South, who fired on Fort Sumter, because they hated the flag that floated over it, and were too impatient to allow the soldiers wearing the uniform of the United States, who were trespassing in the fort, to be starved out. The old story is revived, however. We must surrender our pretensions to those who drifted with their sister States into the Southern Confederacy, or there is no chance to have a quiet country. Still, reconciliation with this sort of assumption ought to have its limits, even within the Democratic party.

MR. BLAINE is not taking back any of his hard-money sentiments in his speeches in Indiana. He answers the soft-money claim that the greenback is the best money in the world by saying it would be a great deal better if each dollar were worth one hundred cents, and then tells this little story: "I don't suppose we will want the gold when the greenback is exchangeable for it. I remember going to California some time ago. I had not seen gold for some time. (Laughter.) I drew $300. They asked me how I would take it, and I said 'in gold,' and they gave me thirty $10 gold pieces. I began to jingle them in one pocket, and then in another, and pretty soon I got them in my vest pocket, and then I changed them back to my trousers' pockets. (Laughter.) It was the most infernal nuisance I ever had (laughter) and I went to the bank and said: 'For Heaven's sake, can't you give me some good bills?' (Laughter.) The result will be, when these greenbacks are at par with gold, the minute you can get the gold you won't want it. The fact is, many of those I am now addressing, a large proportion of the present generation of voters, never saw gold and silver as a medium of exchange. They are like the boy who had a new silver quarter, and when asked what it was, said, 'Oh, I don't know. It's a first-rate thing though; you can get the money for it.' (Laughter.)"

A Reminiscence of the Commune.

It is four o'clock, and a dense crowd surrounds the Hotel de Ville. A man descends the steps, saying aloud: "Make way! Make way for a messenger of the Government of National Defense!" He waves a paper above his head, on which is written legibly:

"In the name of the Republic, One and Indivisible! Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality! Allow Citizen M., to whom has been intrusted an important mission of State, to pass freely whither he will."

As if by magic a broad way is open through the surging crowd, and cries of "Viva la Republique!" greet the messenger as he hurries upon his mission.

He bounds into the Rue de Rivoli, and, entering a tobacconist's, exclaims:

"Quick, there! Ten cents' worth of fine-cut for Citizen Floquet!"

A New Candidate.

At the calm, quiet hour of midnight the other night some one halted in front of a house on Indiana street, occupied by an aged colored man, and, heaving a brick-bat against the door, shouted:

"Huzrah f'r blazes!"

The old man came down to market yesterday, and when he met an acquaintance he inquired:

"What ticket is dat Mr. Blazes on?"

After he had told his story, and been posted as to the candidates, he remarked:

"Well, I doan' have much to do wid politics, an' of course I didn't know. When de feller yelled out so mighty big, and when de brick hit de doah so pow'ful, I made up my mind dat de new candidate was gwine to carry de country by ten million majority.—*Detroit Free Press.*

JAMES LICK'S GREAT TRUST.

The Late California Millionaire—A Medical Inquisition Into the Philanthropist's Sanity—How the Amour of Half a Century Ago Affects the Trust of To-Day—The Cause of the First Change of Trustees and the Last.

Sometime about August, 1865, James Lick, an old citizen, a money-getter, and up to that time esteemed only in addition as a money-keeper, startled the city of San Francisco by making over an estate valued by experts at from four to five million dollars to trustees for the benefit of its public institutions and the erection of a monument of art and patriotism. A telescope—to which that of Lord Ross was but an opera glass; one that was to show us that our knowledge of the sublimest truths of astronomy was but that of blind pups; one that Kepler looking through might well exclaim: "Oh, God, I think Thy thoughts after Thee"—was to be erected in our midst. The author of "The Star Spangled Banner," that glorious anthem which is more to us than the "Marseillaise" is to a Frenchman, the "Garibaldian hymn" to an Italian, or "The Wearing of the Green" to an Irishman, was to have had a monument in our State; and technical schools, the gift of a millionaire, were to teach our young boys to "cease to do evil and learn to do well." Such was the programme, and loudly was

THE GREAT PHILANTHROPIST

hailed by the press. The gentleman, however, who was in the habit of doing good by stealth, and blushing to find it fame, did not furnish the prototype of Mr. Lick. The latter gentleman, by his after proceedings, showed that he much more closely resembled the young lady in the variety hall song. For first he would, and then he wouldn't; then he smiled on his trustees, and said he couldn't, and wound up by calling them all naughty boys.

Eight months after the grand gift had been announced, when he had tasted the sweet flattery of the press; when he had been told many languages didst thou speak—Spanish among them; barytone was thy voice in early days, and of the highest school thy vocalization for a few days—and then had to give place to live subjects, he again startled the world by filing an instrument revoking his former deed of trust. His original trustees were the late Thomas H. Selby, D. O. Mills, Henry M. Newhall, Wm. Alvord, George H. Howard, James Otis, and John O. Earl. The reason alleged in the document filed by him for this revocation was that he had not made a suitable provision for his relations, and that he wished to resettle and arrange the whole matter. He also stated that he was in feeble health at the time he executed the deed, and that it was executed by him hastily and under

THE EFFECTS OF MENTAL DEPRESSION,

caused by his bad health. In other words, "When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be; when the devil was well, the devil a saint was he." In their first impulse of indignation, the original Trustees determined to try the question at law whether Mr. Lick had a right to "give a thing and take a thing," as the children say, but ultimately wiser counseis prevailed, and they gave way to the following gentleman, who took charge, a modification having been made in the trust, to which reference is made further on:

Richard Floyd, John Nightingale, E. D. Atherton, B. D. Murphy, of Santa Clara, and John H. Lick, his son.

Months went by, and the public thought that, until the big telescope, the "Star-Spangled Banner" monument, or the technical schools, were given to the public, with the usual flourish of trumpets and popping of champagne corks, the last had been heard of the Lick trust. Why the old man ever modified his trust, was unknown to the public. That was only known to a select few, and is now given to the readers of the *Post* for the first time.

A SECRET HISTORY.

Bulwer makes the Cardinal Duc de Richelieu tells us, "even I loved once," and, like the great Minister of France, the enemy of Anne, of Austria, and the architect of the fortunes of Louis the XI., James Lick, in his young days, priestlike as he appears "to us now, with but little space for a lady's face to lie and be loved in his breast," had his amour. He was a young man then, and nearly fifty years have elapsed since, in Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, Pa., he loved and was loved in return. Parents, however, who always will step in and prevent the course of true love from running smooth, opposed the young man's passion, and would not hear of his marrying. The result was, James Lick played *Armand* to the fair one's *Camille*, and in due time he was presented with a son *par la main gauche*, as our lively Gallic friends say. The boy sprung to manhood, and was and is known East as John H. Lick. While he was still an urchin Lick went to South America, and started in to open that oyster, the world in Chili. The boy grew up with his mother in Pennsylvania, and having considerable business talent, made money, and in time became a large shareholder in the Lebanon Bank. When Lick, leaving Chili, the land of

"NORTHERS," EARTHQUAKES, AND "CHICHA,"

came to San Francisco, his son joined him and stopped with him for about ten years. During this period, at some time or other, the old man in writing acknowledged that Lick was his legitimate son. The papers, however, went astray, and John returned East. When the sudden fit of benevolence struck the old man it did not extend to his son, and it was only after great persuasion on the part of the trustees, who represented that the trust would certainly be contested if he did not make some provision for his relatives, that his boy, or rather man, was put down for $15,000. Lick's gift, having been trumpeted throughout the land, naturally excited some attention from his son, who thought that charity ought to begin at home, and hunting over his papers he found by chance the very document establishing his legitimacy. Armed with these papers the Hon. J. W. Kellinger came out to San Francisco at John Lick's request, saw the great philanthropist, showed him the papers, and insisted that he should give Lick a million from his son, who put his son's name in any new one he might make for $150,000, and make him a trustee also, and in obedience to this energetic request the old man revoked his original deed.

"STILL HE WAS NOT HAPPY."

A year and a half nearly passed over the heads of the much endowed people in San Francisco, and no more was heard of Lick or his "princely gift" until a short time since, when the trustees received a polite note asking them to resign, as a new board had been appointed. The old man had got tired of the board with his son on it. He knew that the position of trustee was one in which a good deal of damage might be done by a dishonest "chip of the old block," and he wanted his son shifted. Somehow the trustees did not see with his eyes, and he "fired them out." Those gentlemen, however, have not resigned, and will do so only under legal advice. They have no objection to throwing off a weight to sink a navy from their shoulders, but they want to be perfectly safe in what they do from after legal consequences. Now comes

ANOTHER STRANGE STORY.

Mr. Lick has poor relations—what man with $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 has not? He has a sister in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, who, poor woman, has had to earn her bread by the sweat of her aged hands, who has had to act as a janitress and do menial work to prevent the coats of a hungry stomach from rubbing together and causing the wolfish feeling of famine within, and the man of millions has lent her a roof to cover her, which he keeps in his own name, allowing her to act the role of a tenant-at-will. He has many other relations, too, a little "less than kind," who would be glad to weep rose-water tears of sensibility and wipe them away with cambric handkerchiefs at this death if he would leave them sufficient money to buy expensive *mourkoirs*, and these latter have started the cry that James Lick is insane. Into the ear of a representative of the *Post* the tale was whispered that the whole faculty of San Francisco have for months back visited the old man at various times, on behalf of the trustees, to see that he was all right, and that his head, in vulgar parlance, was level. Anxious to ascertain the truth of the story, the reporter at once waited on some of the members of the new board of trustees.

NEVER HEARD OF IT!

United States sub-Treasurer Sherman was found in his office in the Treasury building, and interrogated as follows: "It has been stated, Mr. Sherman, that Mr. Lick has been examined by a number of medical men as to his sanity, and I wish to know what truth there is in the statement?"

"I think Mr. Lick perfectly sane. I never had any reason to think otherwise."

"But he has been examined by several physicians recently, has he not?"

"I know nothing about any medical examination."

"No. There is no difficulty whatever about that. They will resign as soon as they can do so legally."

Feeling perfectly assured that Mr. Sherman kept a something to himself he'd scarcely tell to any, the reporter next waited on George Schonewald, the manager of the Lick House, and another of the new Trustees. This gentleman expressed an equal ignorance in regard to the private inquiry as to Lick's sanity, and the discouraged, but not defeated scribe, next called on Charles M. Plum, another of the new Board.

THE MURDER OUT.

In reply to the usual preliminary questions, he stated that there was no doubt whatever in the minds of the old trustees, or the new ones, in regard to Mr. Lick being in sound and disposing mind, but that it was true that he had been examined by a number of physicians.

"When did this proceeding first commence?"

"Oh, a good while ago. Under the former Board of Trustees, in fact, and we have continued it."

"I hear that over fifteen physicians have visited Mr. Lick."

"Not so many, I think."

"What was the motive that first prompted this step?"

"Well, it was rumored that some of Mr. Lick's poorer relations might perhaps attempt to defeat his trust, and then, again, the opinion that Samuel F. Wilson gave to the Odd Fellows' society in regard to the Lick lot on the southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets, had a good deal to do with it."

"MR. WILSON'S OPINION

suggested that Mr. Lick was not in a disposing mind, but he is as sane a man as I am myself. If he is mad now he has been mad for the last twenty years. As his trustees, and with his consent, we are determined that his gift to the city shall not be lost for the want of proper precaution."

"Have the medical men made any report yet?"

"No. They are very reticent in giving their opinion, like all professional men, but it is understood that they consider Mr. Lick perfectly sound in mind."

As Mr. Plum did not wish to furnish details to the public just at present, the reporter thanked him for his kindness and made his *conge*. As he was leaving Mr. Plum observed: "After a little while I may be able to give you some information of interest to the public which I do not care to do at present;" and the scribe sighed that the Lick trust, like an obstinate ghost, refused to be laid.

The new trustees, as soon as they have any trusts to take charge of, will be E. B. Mastick, William Sherman, Capt. Richard S. Floyd, of the old board, Geo. Schonewald, the manager of the Lick House, and Chas. M. Plum.—*San Francisco Post, Sept. 23.*

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
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MY WIFE
Insists on using only U. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROF. J. E. GLEFFER,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, ORGAN,
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FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
g22 HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner, AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14.
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 55 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

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WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PIERCE SINNOTT,
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GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.

PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

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Manufacturers of the celebrated
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4. 1876.

NEW ARRIVALS AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

New and Fresh Attractions AT Wm. Semple's, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

TYCOON REPPS.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, a very large line of Tycoon Repps for Wrappers, sold at 25c.
New Dress Suitings
Just received and opened a very large and beautiful line of New Dress Suitings and materials for Overdresses, in Plain Alpacas and Mohairs; Mohair and French Brocades; Damasse Satin and heavy French Sateen Brocades; Cashmere Suitings with Cardinal and Navy Blue Stripes; New Striped and Plaid Brocades; Colored Cashmeres in an elegant line of new and rich leading colors, in all qualities at lowest prices.
DRESS SILKS,
All the leading bargains in Black and Colored Dress Silks at our usual low prices. Special good bargains in Black Cashmeres, all numbers, those at 75c, 85c, 95c and $1 being unusual good value.
In Woolen Goods
We are prepared to offer special inducements. At 8c, 10c and 12½c, good heavy Barred Shirting Flannels. At 16⅔ and 17c, extra good value in Blue Gray Twilled Flannel. Heavy Eastern and Country Barred and Plain Colored Flannels at the lowest prices.
MEN'S WEAR.
Extra good value in our Men's Wear Department—Cassimeres, Cloths, Jeans, Waterproofs, &c., all offered at bargains.

Latest Fall and Winter Styles AT Wm. Semple's, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CLOTH SACQUES.
At $3, Ladies' extra heavy Beaver Cloth Sacques, and a large and attractive line in Ladies' and Misses' Fall and Winter Sacques, embroidered, braided, silk and and fur trimmed and plain of Paris and Berlin manufacture at our lowest prices.
CASHMERE SUITS
At the lowest prices, Ladies' Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmere Silk, and of newest and latest mat rials. Suits made in very latest styles. Children's and Misses' Braided Suits just received.
Merino Cloaks, &c.
At $2.50 and upwards Infants' double Merino Cloaks, silk trimmed. New line just opened Ladies' Wrappers. Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks. Children's Waterproof Dresses. At $1.25 and upwards, Long Dress and Sacquing Cloths.
Shawls and Skirts.
Just received and opened a very large variety of Ladies' Square and Long Shawls in very handsome styles, all new. At 55c and upwards Ladies' Felt Skirts and a very extensive line of Cloth, Alpaca, Satin and Quilted Skirts at low prices.
BOOTS and SHOES
Large and complete stock of Ready-made Clothing in new styles, and Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, with all sizes of Gum and Over Shoes just received at the most attractive prices.

New Goods Arriving Daily AT Wm. Semple's, 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

White Blankets.
At $2 00 and $2.25 per pair, an extra heavy White Blanket. At $1 25, $1.50 and upwards, extra heavy Colored Blankets, Country and fine Eastern White and Colored Blankets at much less than usual prices.
Comforts and Quilts.
Calico, Delaine, Alpaca and Repp Comforts of our own makes—very heavy at very low prices. Special inducements in White Quilts and Counterpanes. Furniture Chintzes—new kinds and styles Repps for Furniture, all colors. A very full and complete stock of Domestic Housekeeping Goods, at our usual low prices.
UNDERWEAR.
At 81, all-wool Scarlet Underwear; at $1.25, Red Knit Underwear, usual price $1.75; at 50, Red Knit Underwear, worth $2. White and Colored Underwear, all grades, at very low prices. At 63½c, Gents' heavy Cloth Shirts, worth 87½c; at 75c, Gents' heavy Cloth Shirts worth $1; at $1, heavy Cardigan Jackets; at $1.37½, heavy Cardigan Jackets, worth $1.75; at 68c, good Unlaundried Shirts; at 65c, heavy Unlaundried Shirts, Linen Fronts, just reduced from 75c; at $1, our Wamsutta Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, unrivaled anywhere in the Union for good value. New and complete lines of Ladies', Misses and Children's Fancy Hose, in plain colors, at very low prices.

Latest and Newest Novelties AT Wm. Semple's, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

New Specialties.
Column of New Specialties just opened. A very elegant line of new Fancy Embroidered Silk Ties, New Sicilian Net Ties, all colors. Black, with colored fringed and embroidered ends, all shades. New Neck Ruchings, all the latest novelties. Chenille for the neck in all the desirable shades, at 10c per yard.
Hats and Bonnets.
Latest novelties and shades in Straw and Felt Hats and Bonnets, and a large line of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets at very low prices. New Flowers, Feathers and Wings. New Hat Ornaments and Buckles. Trimming Silks and Velvets in all shades.
Special Bargains.
Special bargains in a large line of Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, just opened, lower than ever before known. Infants

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1876.

The local money market was devoid of any special interest yesterday. There were demands for renewals of paper falling due, and where the paper was good the banks were as well pleased to accommodate the customer as the paper was anxious to be accommodated. The transactions, however, did not reduce the supply of loanable funds. Rates of discount were not changed on the renewal of papers.

There appears to be a better feeling in our iron trade, and a brisk fall business is looked for in that direction.

THE MONEY WORTH OF MANNERS.

Without getting too metaphysical, we may say at once that in no place are good manners worth more than in a store; and yet one of the loudest complaints ladies (who are the great purchasers) make, the incivility of salesmen. There are stores that are distinguished by the fair customers, not by the signs over the doors, nor by the value and variety of the goods, but by the "politeness" of the clerks. There are stores that are shunned by many ladies because their delicate sensibilities have been outraged by the men behind the counters—outraged by the most uncivil conduct.

It is quite true, on the other hand, that shop-keepers have much to contend with, that their patience is often sorely tried, that there are hosts of ladies who wander round from store to store with no other object in view than to entertain goods and put clerks to a great deal of trouble, simply "for the fun of it." This is quite true; it is one of the trials of shop-keeping, and is an evil for which there appears to be no effectual remedy. But certainly the worst, the most dangerous remedy a clerk can attempt is a general brusqueness and insolence toward all customers, good and bad alike, in the hope of punishing the culpable ones, as the school teacher flogged the whole school so as to make sure of the bad boy. It should be one of the qualities of a good salesman to have discrimination enough to detect the genuine from the spurious, and, while the one should be dealt with considerately, the other should not be treated with insolence; for, if a customer can do nothing more, she can constitute herself a valuable drummer by the warmth of her commendations. As it is next to impossible to tell a good customer from a bad one, it is safer to be polite to a hundred than to insult a lady with a fat purse; that is to say, it is the best policy to be polite to all. "Better let ten guilty go unpunished than one innocent man be hung."

A GLANCE AT OUR EXPORTS.

The feature of last week's exports from New York, and to a smaller extent that of Boston, was the very heavy shipments of tobacco, the aggregate value being nearly $1,000,000 from the former port, or more than one-sixth of the total exports for the week. Tobacco is now down to quite a reasonable price as compared with the past two or three years, which accounts for the increased purchases by foreigners. The exports of cotton were light, but beginning with this week they will show a very large increase. London took an unusually large amount of goods, no less than $1,050,000 worth going to that port, or only $150,000 less than Liverpool's takings, the latter city generally receiving twice as much as London. The principal item in the exports to London is 2,000,000 pounds of cheese, valued at $250,000. The export of leather, to which we recently called attention, is going on very rapidly, about 500,000 pounds going out to Liverpool last week, valued at $113,000, and 200,000 pounds to London. Fresh beef continues to be exported regularly. The shipment of domestic cotton goods shows a falling off since the advance in the home markets, while the exports of refined sugar have about ceased for the same reason. Over 1,200 tons of slate, a new item, were taken to London, valued at $24,000.

"WHEN MONEY IS PLENTY."

The experience of the civil war showed us that when money was plenty business was chiefly done on a cash basis. If the silver and gold be produced from our mines as abundantly as is reported, the enrichment must again give a forward impetus to everything. It must be understood here that what is called inflation does not mean merely an increase of prices of every kind; for it carries with it a mighty stimulus to production, as we saw in the great inflation through which we have passed, that construction of all kinds went on with unparalleled energy, and mining, agriculture, manufactures and all the advanced forms of civilization multiplied as never before. It is the custom now to call all this overproduction. But while everything was in full blast there was no over-production. Everything seemed to be needed because work was plenty, wages good, and trade excellent. It is true there was a good deal of rottenness; but that is inseparable from all rank growth. With the general revival of activity movement will be very apt to follow all the old lines, as we see by the eagerness with which foreign capitalists competed for our four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, that American securities are still in high favor abroad. If from the abundance of silver, or the sudden release of the gold hoards, or any other reasonable cause, a great forward movement can again be organized, we shall rejoice at it for the sake of the employment it will give to both capital and labor, now, alas! so long idle.

THE NEW YORK "RUNS."

Savings bank depositors seem to have come back to their sober senses, and the symptoms of a general run that had developed themselves have nearly disappeared. In fact, there was much less to alarm depositors generally in the recent suspension of two banks than might at first sight appear. Both banks closed their doors voluntarily, taking this action for the protection of depositors. In both the proportion of loss seems likely to be small, and much smaller than it would probably have been if the banks had gone on in the hope of living through. The withdrawal of these banks cannot affect others save in the possible loss of public confidence; and the decrease in the number is the best effort in approach to a healthier state of things. There has been at no time any need for so many banks as we have had, and there will not be so many hereafter. A business that has been considerably overdone may thus be brought within its legitimate limits.—*New York Tribune.*

THE BANKER'S PREDICAMENT.

In time of panic, when the bubble speculation breaks and the timid soul calleth for its balance, the way of the banker is hard; but alas! for the rich, rich capitalist who has millions that he cannot invest. *The Manchester Guardian* of this month gives a striking incident of financial distress in London: "Calling upon a banker of our acquaintance the other day, he appealed to our sympathy by exclaiming, 'I have just had a great misfortune.' 'Indeed,' we asked; 'what has happened?' 'Well,' he replied, 'an old customer has just called and left with me £100,000 on deposit.'" It was an old and valued customer, and so the unfortunate banker could not refuse to take the money; and now he is at his wits' end to know what to do with it.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	110	15-20's 1865-coupons	117¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117⅜	10-40's	114⅛
" 1881	114	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865 new	112¾	New 5 per cents	114¾
5-20's 1867	116⅜	10-40's coupons	115¾

N. Y. Central	98⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Erie	17⅝	Chicago & Alton	82½
L. C.	87¾	Toledo & Wabash	16¾
C. C. & I. C.	83⅜	Harlem	132⅜
St. Paul	29	Adams Express	106
Do. Pref	89½	American Express	58
Michigan Southern	54¾	U. S. Express	60
Do. Central	73⅛	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	93
Northwestern com	24¾	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref	59⅛	Fort Wayne	109
Rock Island	90⅞	Hannibal & St. Jo	13¾
Cleve. & Pitts	87	Panama	128
Pacific Mail	39½	Ind. Mississippi	16
Western Union Tel.	70⅜	N. J. Central	78¾

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S.)	46⅝	Cen. Trans (A)	42
Reading (S)	22½	Empire Co. (A)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	124¾	A. V. R. R. 7.30(S)	102
Oil Creek (A.)	—	Penn Mail (S)	50
Lehigh Valley (S.)	44	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, October 3, 1876.

Money opened active at 1½@3½, and closed at 3; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $375,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $30,000. The clearings of gold were $19,000,000. Sterling was steady at 482½@485. Gold was steady at 110. The borrowing rates were 1@1½. Governments were quiet and and a fraction lower. Railroad bonds were generally higher. State securities were steady. The stock market was mainly firm and higher, with the principal activity in coal roads and western shares. Ohios were exceptionally weak, common selling down to 10 and preferred to 20. The closing quotations show an advance of ½ to 2½ per cent. for the day, and the improvement extended to nearly the entire list. Buying was attended with more confidence than of late, and there were some outside orders for stocks. The greatest advance was in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which rose from 65¾ to 69, and closed at 68¾. Delaware and Hudson Canal came next, rising from 62¾ to 64¾. New Jersey Central rose from 27½ to 29½, closing at 29. Deliveries in coal stocks are still made with considerable irregularity, and to-day some lots were bought in under the rule at a difference of ¼@½ per cent. over the regular prices. St. Paul stocks were strong and higher, common rising from 28¾ to 29¾, and preferred from 58¾ to 59¾. At the close there was a reaction of ¼ per cent. from the highest point. Lake Shore advanced from 69¾ to 70¾, Michigan Central from 41¾ to 42¾, Northwest preferred from 59 to 59½, Rock Island from 98¾ to 99¼, New York Central from 97¾ to 98¾, Ohios from 10 to 10½, and Western Union from 70 to 70¾. The transactions aggregated 140,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Lake Shore, 9,000 St. Pauls, 14,000 Rock Islands, 5,000 Michigan Central, 70,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 14,000 New Jersey Central.

The foreign coin and bullion received at the United States assay office in this city from September 25 to date amounts to $160,000.

Government.—United States Coupons 1881, 117; 5-20s '65, 113; do. new, 113½; 1867, 116; do. '68, 117½; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 114½; do. coupons, 115½; currency 6s, 125½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 26; do. old, 27; Missouri 6s, 108¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70½; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 47; Pacific Mail, 39½; Marion, 6½; do. preferred, 14; Adams Express, 105; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 78; American Express, 58; United States Express, 60; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 132½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42; Panama, 128; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 54; Illinois Central, 90¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 85½; Northwestern common, 34¾; do. preferred, 59¾; C. C. C. & I., 35½; New Jersey Central, 28¾; Rock Island, 99¼; St. Paul, 29; do. preferred, 59¾; Toledo & Wabash, 17; do. preferred, 37½; Fort Wayne, 99½; Terre Haute, 16¾; do. preferred, 11¾; Chicago & Alton, 97; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 10½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 68½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 10½; Missouri Pacific, 2; Atlantic and Pacific preferred, 1½; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 12; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11½; Central Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific 6s; Union Pacific land grants, 100½, Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 91¾.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—Reading Railroad stock opened this morning at 20, and almost immediately fell to 19¾. At one o'clock the stock stood 20 5-8, with an upward tendency.

LONDON, October 3.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £585,000. Five thousand pounds worth of American eagles were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to the United States. These shipments are expected to continue. The volume of money being so low that the loss of interest while the gold is in transit is of no importance. Consols, 95 13-16; 5-20s '65, 106; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 108¾; New York Central, 90; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, October 3.—Rentes 106f 60c.

FRANKFORT, October 3.—U. S. new 5s, 102¾.

BERLIN, October 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 20,965,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 3, 1876.

Trade in commercial circles continues fairly active; prices, as a rule are steady, and while there have been no important changes within the past day or two, the tendency of most of the leading articles is upward. As it is pretty well demonstrated that hard pan has been reached, confidence is being restored, and business is improving in consequence.

APPLES—Selling in a jobbing way at $[illegible] ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—Sales of prime to choice solid packed, 20@25c; do. roll, 27@30 do. creamery, 32@35. The receipts appear to be increasing somewhat.

BEAN—Sales at $1,[illegible] ₩ bushel for old crop navies.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl in fair demand, with sales at 7 to 8½ c. to quality; brush that will work up, 6@6½; medium green, 5½@6; red tipped, 5@5½; inferior, 3@4; crooked, 2@3½.

CHEESE—Steady at 12c for August and 13c for September to the wholesale trade—1c additional in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS—$3@6 ₩ bushel.

EGGS—The supply, although not large, is equal to the demand; sold at 24c.

FLOUR—The market continues firm, with a very fair demand, but no change in prices. We repeat former quotations.

Red winters		$6,25@6,75	₩ bbl
Amber wheat, fancy		6,50@6,75	"
Spring wheat flours		6,25@6,75	"
Patent process and fancy white wheat		8,00@9,00	"
Rye flour		4,00@4,75	"

GROCERIES—Our merchants generally report a fair business, but no change in prices since the early part of last week. Sugars continue weak, while Coffees are strong, especially for prime grades of Rio. The consumption of the latter is increasing, as it always does when the cool weather sets in.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@7¼	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

COFFEE.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard B	10⅜
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10⅜
Powdered	11¾	Prime Yellow	9@9½
Granulated	11¾	N. O.	9¾@10
Standard A	10¾		

SYRUPS.

Choice	60	Fair	50
Prime	55	Poor	40

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	58	Syrup	50@55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@5	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	45@ 70	Oolong	35@55
Imperial	40@ 50	Souchong	35@50

COFFEES.

Prime	20½c
Good Grade	19½c
Third Grade	18½c

Loose half a cent less.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues steady with a good milling demand, and but little offering; prices, however, remain as last quoted; Penna and Ohio red, $1,18@1,19; do. amber, $1,21@1,23. The Chicago market keeps up better than was generally expected, and the feeling is gaining ground that prices are not likely to go much lower, if any, lower. The arrivals of Oats appear to be increasing slightly and the market is possibly a little easier, but unchanged; 37@38c for mixed, and white, 39@40. Corn is in light supply and firmer, but not quotably higher; Ear, 54@56; Shelled, 53@55—sale of 1 car at 57. Rye is scarce and prices are a shade better, 65@66c. Barley unchanged at 90@$1 per bu, as to quality.

GRAPES—Quoted at $@$ per lb.

HAY—Loose from country wagons, $10@15, as to quality and condition. Baled is quoted at $18@15 for No. 1 Timothy, and $[illegible] for No. 2. Prairie, $9@17, as to quality.

HILL FEED—Bran on wharf and track, quoted at $[illegible] per ton; seconds, shorts and shipstuffs, $[illegible]; middlings and chopped feed, $[illegible].

OILS—Current make remains at about same value, there being some inquiry for winter strained. Wholesale:

	Winter.	Fall.
Deodo Extra	1.00	95
Extra	90	85
No. 1	82	75
No. 2	71	66
White Miners	95	
Yellow	87	

Carbon still quoted at 22@25c.

ONIONS—Less active and prices are easier; we now quote at $2@2,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand, especially for Breakfast Bacon and Sugar-cured Hams, both of which are in light supply, but prices remain unchanged.

Hams—Ex S C ₩ lb	15¼	Mess Pork ₩ bbl	$18,75
Do. Canvassed	15½	Short Cut do	18,75
Shoulders Ex S. C	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, Ref for sum	—
Bacon Ex S. C	14½	Do. ½ bbls	13
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. kegs	14½
Dried beef Ex S. C	—	Do. 5 lb caddies	14½
Do. Canvassed	16	Do. 3 lb do	14½
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	60	Do. 5 lb do	14½
Do. Canvassed	65	Do. 3 lb pails	14½
Bacon Clear sides	8¾	Do. 5 lb do	14½
Short Rib Sides	11	Do. 5 lb do	14½
Clear Sides	11¾	Ham Sausage	—

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 40@50c ₩ pair.

POTATOES—Irish quoted at 70@80 per bu. Sweets quotable at $[illegible] ₩ bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Timothy seed unchanged at $2@2,25 ₩ bu. Nothing doing in Flax or Clover seeds.

TALLOW—Is firmer and higher; rough, 5½; city rendered, 6¾@6¾c per lb; country, 7¾@8c.

Chicago Seed Market.

A moderate business was transacted in this market, but prices generally ruled firmer. The offerings of the various kinds were meagre, and holders were very firm in their views, but the usual buyers showed no disposition to take hold freely. Sales of timothy were made at $1,72½@1,80 for fair to good and at $1,82½@1,87½ for prime. Sales of clover were made at $6,75@7, and that sold at $[illegible]. Hungarian was quotable at about $1@0, but millet was entirely nominal.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Cotton steady at 11@11 1-16c; futures barely steady; October 10 31-32c; November 11 1-32c; December 11¼ all 5-32; January 11¾all 9-32c; February 11 7-16@11 15-32c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY October 3, 1876.

The Crude market was considerably lower to-day as compared with yesterday, although it was reported firmer this P. M. United certificates quoted at $1,71¼ and immediate shipment at $1,88. The combination refiners continue to hold off, and it is not likely that they will buy very freely until there has been an improved demand for the product.

Refined also continues very quiet; exporters still refuse to pay the price, demanded for spot delivery, and refiners persistently refuse to make any concessions; 26c is the price demanded by the Combination, but there are no buyers except for late October at the price named. Price to home trade unchanged at 7½.

Oil Barrels weak and lower; we now quote contries at $1,20@1,25 and city make at $1,30@1,35, as to size.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Craig	Empire o w	81
G. M. Robinson	J. F. Lee	100
Keystone P Co	Central o w	981
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	821
Total		1,983

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND B. AND O. RAILROAD S.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	Balt. 308
American Oil Co	Brough McK & Co	Balt. 308
Warden & O	Warden F & Co	do. 45
Total		881

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central R Co	Central R Co	Phila. 258
Standard Oil Co	Atlantic Ref Co	do. 500
Total		758

Progress of Summer Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* contains the following in relation to summer packing and the receipts of hogs:

There were no new developments during the past week. The receipts of hogs were confidently lighter, and this fact prevented the largest number being slaughtered as during the previous week. The weather was favorable, and all the packers operating were killing as freely as the supply would allow. There was nothing encouraging in the state of the provision market to warrant packers in paying the prices for hogs, but still they seem to have considerable confidence; manufactured their product, and refused to sell at the prices generally offered by buyers, or to discount the market materially for future delivery, evidently anticipating a better demand and better prices in the future. At other leading points packing is steadily progressing, although rather slowly, but the aggregate number is in excess of previous seasons.

The packing to date aggregates about 985,000 hogs against about 615,000 to date at this time last year, and a total packing of 728,781 hogs during the summer of 1876. The packing at Cedar Rapids to date is 82,826 hogs, against 58,880 hogs to date last year.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 3, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat: active, firm and higher; closed easier; No. 2 Chicago $1,08¾ cash; $1,09¾ November; No 3 93c. Corn: fairly active and prices a shade higher; No. 2 45½c cash; 44½c November. Oats firm at 33¾c cash or November. Rye firmer; 62@62½c. Barley dull; 82c cash; 82½c November.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, firm and higher; $16,60 cash; $16,50@16,55 October; $15,02½@15,05 year. Lard: fairly active and prices a shade higher; $10,30 cash; $10,25@10,30 October; $9,40@9,42½ year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—dull and nominal: $1,09½.

On Call Board wheat closed higher and strong: $1,09¾ October; $1,07¾ November. Corn 45¾@45½c. Oats higher, 33¾c cash. Provisions unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Flour: very good export and home trade demand; receipts 12,000 bbls; fine to prime western and State $4,40@4,75; common to good $3,10@3,25; good to choice $3,30@3,50; white wheat extra $5,55@5,75; extra Ohio $5,10@7,50; St. Louis $5,20@8,50. Rye flour quiet; $4,75@5,25. Corn meal steady; $2,75@3,00. Wheat steady; receipts 170,000 bushels; ungraded spring No 2 $1,10@1,17 1-4; red Texas $1,20; No. 2 Milwaukee new $1,25@1,26; No. 2 Chicago new $1,23@1,24. Rye steady; state 72 1-2@73 1-2c. Barley and malt steady. Corn dull; receipts 115,000 bushels; western mixed ungraded 57@59c; mixed steam 57@57½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 60,000 bushels. Hay and hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 15¾@19c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9c; prime 9a10c. Molasses and rice steady. Petroleum firmer; crude 14 3-8c; refined 26c; cases 30c; naphtha 20@20 1-4c. Turpentine steady, 35c. Eggs firm; western 23@25c. Pork quiet; $17a17,25. Beef quiet; middles firmer; long clear 9¾c. Lard dull; $10,75a11. Butter dull; western 16@25c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky nominally; $1,12.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, October 3.—Refined petroleum 49¼c.

LIVERPOOL, October 3.—Cotton dull at 5 31-32@6¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; American 5,000. Receipts of cotton for the week 70,000 bales, of which 50,000 were American. Wheat weak; California white wheat average 9s 11d@10s 2d; Club 10s 2d@10s 6d; red Western spring 9s@9s 4d; winter 9s 5d@9s 7d. Corn 29@29½d. Peas 32s@32s 6d. Pork 42s. Bacon 32s. Lard 34s. Cheese 62s. Tallow 41s. Spirits turpentine 25s.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 3.—Flour: active, firm and unchanged. Wheat: active and firm; No. 2 western red $1,23@1,25; No. 2 do $1,18@1,20. Corn: western active and firm; mixed 56¾c. Oats active and firm; western white 40@43c; mixed 34@37. Rye dull and heavy; 58@60c. Provisions steady, firm and unchanged. Butter 22@28c. Petroleum: crude easier but not quotably lower; refined 26c. Coffee strong, quiet and unchanged. Whisky scarce and firm; $1,14. Receipts: wheat 15,000 bushels; corn 40,000 bushels. Shipments of corn 40,000 bushels.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—Petroleum dull; refined held at 26c; crude nominal. Cloverseed 10@11c. Flour firm; extra $4@4,25; Minnesota family $6,75@7,00. Wheat dull; red Pennsylvania $1,20@1,22; amber $1,22@1,27. Rye: 70@78c. Corn dull; yellow 58@59c; mixed 56@57c. Oats: new white 32½@41c. Whisky: western $1,15 Butter steady; New York and Pennsylvania county extra 33@34c; firsts 30@31c; western extra 28@30c; firsts 23@25c. Cheese firm; 10½@11½c. Eggs firm; 23@24c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 3.—Cotton dull. Flour steady; family $5,35@5,60. Wheat firm; $1,16@1,18. Corn steady; 46c. Oats dull, and nominal. Rye dull; 69 7-8c. Barley firm; $1,10. Pork quiet; $16,50@16,75. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6c; clear 7½@8c; clear held 9¼c. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard dull; 10¼@11½c. Whisky steady; $1,09. Butter easier; choice western 24@25c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Flour: medium extras $4,75a 5,50. Wheat scarce: $1,19@1,20. Corn active a 41½c. Oats dull at 35½c. Rye steady at 58½c. Barley dull at $1,02@1,07. Pork dull at $1,10. Lard dull at $10,40. Bacon steady at 7¾, 7¾, 9¾, 10a 10¼c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 3.—Flour higher and steady. Wheat opened steady and closed excited; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,17; No. 2 $1,12¼; No. 3 99@a$1,01. Corn firm; No. 2 43¾@44c. Oats dull and weak; No. 2 32½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 63c. Barley tending upward. No. 2 spring cash and October 87½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 3.—Cotton steady; 10½c. Flour firm; fancy $6a6,50; family dull; red $1,01a1,06; amber $1,06a1,15. Corn steady; 44c. Rye dull and nominal. Oats quiet; white 35c. Pork dull; $16,50. Bacon dull; 7½, 9¾ and 10½c. Lard dull at 11¾ a12c. Whisky dull; $1,09.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 3.—Flour steady. Wheat strong; No. 1 amber Michigan $1,17; No. 2 do. $1,11; amber $1,11 1-2. Corn steady; high mixed 49¾c; No. 2 white 47¾; No. 4 damaged 46½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 spot 33c; white 39 1-4c; Michigan 35½c; rejected 28c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 3.—Cotton firm at 10¾c; sales 2,000 bales; receipts 1,800; shipments 39. Others unchanged.

BOSTON, October 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn unchanged. Oats dull, No. 2 white and mixed 46@48c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 3.—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady, western mixed 58c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 3.—Petroleum market unchanged; S. W. 110 test, 23c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 3.—Cattle: receipts 1,275; total for the week 9,388; market moderately active but a decline of ½@on the best; 5@c on medium and ¼@¾c on the poorest native; shipping steers $4,75a5,20; butchers' cattle $3,25a4,50; Texas $3,68; sales of 125 cars. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,600 head; total for the week 8,800; market active and demand good; prices a shade better on all grads; best sheep 5c advance; fair to good western sheep $4,25a4,50; prime 5c; stockers $3,55; Canada lambs $5,25a5,75; sales 18 cars. Hogs: receipts 200 head; total for the week 11,400; market on Monday active, with a large supply; sale stock in good demand; offerings about all good stock; sales that day: 20 cars Yorkers at $6,20a6,50, mainly at $6,40a6,45; 10 cars heavy at $6,40a 6,50; trade light to-day; light supply, sale stock in very light demand; the only sales reported were 4 cars medium Yorkers at $6,12½a6,35; no heavy on sale; more are wanted.

CHICAGO, October 3.—Cattle: receipts 22,000 head; shipments 550; market dull, weak and nominally unchanged. Hogs: receipts 17,000 head; shipments 4,200; market active; culls $5,40a5,60; common to fair $5,75a6,10; choice to extra smoth Philadelphia $6,25a6,35; good $6,15a6,35. Sheep: receipts 750 head; market fairly active; 5c higher for best; sales at $3,25a4,25.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—Hogs steady; light shipping $5,50a5,75. Bacon $5,75a6. Cattle: dull; prime to choice steers $4,50a 5,50; medium to fair $4a4,25.

CINCINNATI, October 3.—Hogs firm; fair to good light $5,85a6,10; heavy $5,90a 6,25.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 3.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 1,000 head.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—Wool is in good demand and firmer; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 42a 43c, X 42c, medium 40a42c, coarse 37a39c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 37a40c, medium 39a42c, coarse 37a39c, combing washed 47a50c, do. unwashed 35c; Canada combing 49a50c, fine unwashed 25a 26c, coarse and medium unwashed 27a30c; tub washed 40a45c; extra and choice pulled 32a35c, No. 1 and super pulled 32a35c; Texas fine and medium 22a30c, do. coarse 17a20c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The market was less active generally, but prints and dress goods are in good demand and firm. Cotton goods are in moderate request and steady. Ginghams of dress goods styles are in fair request, but Staples makes are steady. Flannels and blankets are doing fairly. Clothiers are placing orders for light weight worsted coatings. Silks are in good request and firm.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car shingles, S Logan; 1 do, McKenna & M; 180 bbls; 2 bbls tallow 1 roll leather, Phelps & McK; 25 hrs cheese, Caskey, B & Co; 762 do, N J Braden; 3 tubs butter, M W Rankin; 1 do, Jas Hay, Laing & McK; 40 sks flour, J Porter; field: 20 pails tobacco, W & D Rinehart, 20 do, 25 hrs soap, Carter Bros; 12 cases do, E Forstoel; 68 sks flour, G & J; 1 roll leather, 22 sks rags, J Harrison; 1 pkg eggs, Bigham & S; 5 bbl butter, J White Jr; 1 car oats, C Hotting & Son; 129 bbls apples, McAllister, G & J; 1 car oatgrass, McKeever & Co; 5 do, McKee & Son; 1 car corn, Laing & McK; 1 do m feed, S B Floyd; 1 do staves, B D Moore; 1 do, S E Thompson; 1 do flour, Wm Hay & Bro; 1 do, J C Brownell; 1 do, A Kirkpatrick; 1 do, J H Ortman; 1 bbl eggs, J Lacey & Co; 4 bbls eggs, Wm Hay, Laing & McK; 40 sks flour, J Porter; 1 bbl liquor, Weiler Bro; 2 do, Adler & R; 4 bbls pickles, T J Heinz; 62 sks rags, J L Cravens; 35 pkgs pickles, H H Norbaum; 2 do, Bigham & S; 2 do, J S Dilworth; 10 pkgs s hoards, Aiken, W & P; 1 car potatoes, W Miller; 75 bbls flour, J Porter; 1 car hay, Laing & McK; 1 car oats, Bigham & Co; 5 do, McKee & Son; 1 car corn, Laing & McK; 1 do m feed, S B Floyd; 1 do staves, B D Moore; 1 do, S E Thompson; 1 do flour, Wm Hay & Bro; 1 do, J C Brownell; 1 do, A Kirkpatrick; 1 do, J H Ortman; 1 bbl eggs, J Lacey & Co; 4 bbls eggs, Wm Hay, Laing & McK; 40 sks flour, J Porter; field: 20 pails tobacco, W & D Rinehart, 20 do, 25 hrs soap, Carter Bros; 12 cases do, E Forstoel; 68 sks flour, G & J; 1 roll leather, 22 sks rags, J Harrison; 1 pkg eggs, Bigham & S; 5 bbl butter, J White Jr; 1 car oats, C Hotting & Son; 129 bbls apples, McAllister, G & J; 1 car oatgrass, McKeever

HOME NEWS.

colder, partly cloudy weather.

Iron City College, Penn and Sixth St.
Evening sessions commence on Monday, October 2.

Amusements To-Night.

Pittsburgh Opera House.—Katherine Randolph in "Galatea," and "Leah, the Forsaken."

Library Hall.—The Pope combination in "The Gascon."

Mental Aberration.

In the case of Mr. George W. Stoeckel, who recently severely cut himself at the St. James Hotel with a pen-knife, it is but justice to him to say that we were yesterday shown a certificate from Dr. T. J. Gallaher to the effect that when he was called to see Mr. Stoeckel on the 25th of September he found him "laboring under a marked disturbance of the mind, with severe irritation of the stomach." Next morning he was more rational, when the Doctor caused him to be cupped on the stomach, and gave suitable directions. Mr. Stoeckel emphatically denies the charge that he was suffering from *delirium tremens*, and says that he had not been drinking at all. He is about well now, and left yesterday for his home at Reading.

A Pittsburgher Killed.

The Oil City *Derrick* of yesterday contained the following item that will bring sadness into some home in our city: "Yesterday a shocking accident occurred on the Valley road, by which a brakeman was instantly killed. About 5:40 P. M. a gravel train was running along the track two miles and a half this side of Franklin. A brakeman by the name of Garret Kane was seated on the rear of the tender, when the coupling parted, and as the engine shot forward with increased speed, Kane fell under the wheels of the cars. In an instant he was crushed, nearly the entire train passing over his body. As soon as possible the speed was checked, and the mangled form was taken up and carried to Franklin, where it now lies in the depot. Kane is an Irishman, and has a family living in Pittsburgh. No blame whatever is attached to any one for this accident, and the general opinion is that the man came to his death from his own carelessness in riding in such a perilous position."

A Welcome and Good-Bye.

Last evening was set apart by the members and friends of the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, for a gathering which served the double purpose of a congregational farewell to the Christian pastor and a welcome to the new. The change of pastors was necessitated by the irrevocable Church law which limits the term of any pastorate in the M. E. Church to three years. Rev. Dr. E. B. Smith, who has, in obedience to the Church law, retires, was universally beloved by the people, and his removal was a source of sincere sorrow to the congregation—how best they bowed with becoming grace to the inevitable. He takes charge of the Emory M. E. Church, East End, and the late pastor of that church, Rev. Dr. S. M. Vernon, succeeds him at North avenue.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last evening, the attendance at the "sociable," as it was called, was very large, and the occasion was one of peculiar pleasure to all. The farewells to the old pastor were both tender and sad; the welcome to the new, universal, cordial and true. The new pastor made a very favorable impression upon his prospective parishioners, and the acquaintanceship seemed to be mutually pleasant, giving an agreeable augury for a prosperous future. His wife, also, throughout was highly enjoyed by all who were present, and the occasion will be remembered as one of the most memorable episodes in the church's history.

SHUFFLED OFF.

An Old Man Terminates His Earthly Existence by Cutting His Throat With a Razor.

The citizens of the Thirteenth ward, residing in the vicinity of Bedford avenue and Thirty-third street, were thrown into a state of excitement about twelve o'clock yesterday, by the announcement that Mr. John Jost, an old gentleman who resided in the neighborhood, had committed suicide. An investigation of the matter confirmed the report. For the past year Jost had been out of employment, and his wife having died several years since he resided by himself, and has been keeping himself in seclusion, rarely if ever going out except to procure something to eat. It was ascertained on visiting the house that sometime during the day he had cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor and when found life was entirely extinct. The coroner was notified and held an inquest on the body last evening, when the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Fatal Accident in a Coal Mine.

A correspondent writing to us from Cochran's Mills, Armstrong county, says that on the 29th ult., as a lad, on his way home from school, was passing the mouth of Search's coal mine, he heard groans of distress proceeding from some one within. He hastened in and, to his horror, found that his father, Jas. Search, had been buried under several feet of slate and rocks, and that Jas. Eakman, by whose cries he had been attracted thither, was caught also, and could move neither hand nor foot. The boy tried in vain to remove the rock, cutting his hands to the bone in his attempts. Finding he could do nothing, he called in some men who were near and soon a considerable number were on the ground, and all attention was given to the sufferers. Eakman was first released, but was so much injured that he could tell nothing of Search. Eager hands then quickly removed the rubbish from the latter, who was found to be crushed in a sitting posture. He had bled profusely and was dead. Physicians were summoned who pronounced Eakman's injuries serious but not dangerous. Search is about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

MORTUARY RECORD.

Deaths in the City During Last Week.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports 66 deaths in the city last week, from the following causes:

Scarlet fever, 4; enteric fever, 3; diphtheria, 3; hooping cough, 1; choleraic diarrhea, 1; small-pox, 3; cancer, not stated, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cancer of eye, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis 5; tabes mesenterica, 5; encephalitis, 1; meningitis, 2; infantile convulsions, 2; valve disease of heart, 1; heart, disease not specified, 1; croup, 5; laryngitis, 3; pneumonia, 4; congestion of lungs, 1; teething, 1; hernia, strangulated, 1; diarrhea, 2; peritonitis, 1; old age, 2; debility, 2; asphyxia, by crusting, 1; fracture of leg, 1; tetanus, 1, run over by railroad cars, 1; run over by wagon, 1; shooting, 2. Total, 66.

White 62; colored, 4. Married males, 10; females, 6; single males, 28; females, 20; widows, 2. Under one year of age, 15; from 1 to 2 years, 16; from 2 to 5, 6; from 5 to 10, 4; from 15 to 20, 0; from 20 to 30, 5; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 5; from 50 to 60, 7; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 2; from 90 to 100, 0.

During September the deaths from infectious diseases were: Smallpox, 6; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 6; whooping cough, 4; typhoid fever, 6; cholera infantum, 19; other diseases, 4—total, 53.

A MAD STEER.

Its Unpleasant Antics Yesterday in Allegheny—A Number of Persons Injured.

Another troublesome steer made its appearance in Allegheny yesterday, and created a great deal of excitement. Shortly before noon it commenced to prance around on North avenue, near Irwin avenue, where it upset a phaeton, in which were a lady and young gentleman, both of whom were thrown out. The lady was carried into a house near by, in an insensible condition, and medical aid summoned. She was afterwards removed to her home. Her injuries are severe, but not necessarily of a serious nature. A horse attached to a buggy going in the opposite direction became frightened when it saw the steer upset the phaeton, whereupon it also managed to upset the vehicle to which it was attached, and threw out a lady who, however, escaped with but few bruises. The steer then went to Irwin avenue, where it chased two men into the yard at Hemphill's cooper shop. A negro attempted to drive the steer into one of the cattle pens, but it attacked him so furiously that he took to his heels. It caught up with him and tore his coat nearly off his back, and then when he turned to defend himself it got one of its horns into his mouth and hurt his upper lip somewhat. The negro then escaped into the cooper shop, too. The steer next broke into a number of yards in the rear of dwelling houses on Bidwell street, where it frightened the people badly. Next it attacked a little school girl on Allegheny avenue, and tossed her into the air, injuring her so badly that she had to be assisted to her home. Next it drove a man into a cellar on Franklin street, where it kept him a prisoner for a quarter of an hour. It then wandered around for some time, after which it was driven to the stock yards. During its rambles it was followed by a large crowd of men and boys who aggravated it by throwing stones and sticks. Some fired revolvers at it. That no body was killed is a matter both for congratulation and wonder.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Oysters.
Ask your grocer for the
STAR BRAND.

Novelties
in Men's fine Neckwear, in great variety of styles, just opened in Gents' Furnishing Department. JOS. HORNE & Co.,
Penn avenue.

STREETS AND ROADS.

Meetings of the Council Committees Yesterday—Routine Business Transacted—Changing a Name—Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Pittsburgh Councils met last evening, Mr. Thompson presiding.

The monthly pay rolls, as follows, were approved:

First district	$2,192 60
Second district	1,759 80
Third district	1,169 74
Fifth District	623 38
Sixth district	857 00
Seventh district	1,265 85
Board of Viewers	493 00
Construction department	893 66
Total	$9,251 23

The sub-Committee on Sewers reported that they have made examination of and approved certain rules for laying sewers, and making sewer connections, which were submitted as part of the report of the committee. The report was received and filed, and it was ordered that an ordinance in accordance with the report be drafted and recommended affirmatively to Councils.

The Committee on the Sewer on Hatfield street, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, recommended the passage of the ordinance for its construction. The report and recommendation were adopted.

The Committee on Street Signs reported that they have directed Mr. S. Morrow, the contractor for lettering street lamps and corners, to proceed with the work in accordance with his contract, and put up the signs on the principal streets.

Mr. Weldon thought that the matter was a very important one, and desired that a test of the signs be made before they are put on all the street corners. In his opinion the present style of street lamps will be abandoned before long. He therefore offered an amendment that the number of lamps on which signs shall be placed be limited to twenty-five in the First and Second Districts, and ten in each of the other districts.

Other members thought that the contract having been let, the committee has no further control over it. Still others believed that as the contract provides that the committee shall designate on what corners the signs shall be placed, it has the power to limit the number.

The motion of Mr. Weldon was amended to include Wood, Market, Smithfield and intersecting streets, and adopted.

A communication from Byers, McCullough & Co. was read, complaining that the paving of Sixth street, South Side, had not been properly done. Received and filed.

The City Engineer and Street Commissioner Linderman stated that the work had been done properly, and no further action on the remonstrance was taken.

A communication from the proprietors of the Monongahela House was read in reference to the condition of First, or Water street, and asking that the old wooden pavement be replaced by a cobble-stone pavement. Received and filed.

A resolution, referred from Councils, granting Joseph Keeling the right to run a switch engine on his coal track, on the South Side, was affirmatively returned.

The following ordinances were affirmatively recommended to Councils: Ordinance for widening Maria street, between McGee and Chestnut streets; ordinance for the construction of a board walk on Birmingham avenue, South Side; ordinance for reducing the width of Vickroy street; ordinance for regrading and repaving of Thirty-fourth street; ordinance for a board-walk on Knox avenue; ordinance for grading, paving and curbing Price street, from Bluff street to Prince alley.

The following ordinances were negatively returned: Ordinance for a sewer on Twenty-fourth street, from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the river; ordinance for a twenty inch pipe sewer on Fifty-third street; ordinance for a twenty inch pipe sewer on Forty-seventh street, from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the Allegheny river.

A resolution in reference to providing protection to the property holders on Josephine and Manor streets, South Side, from the encroachments of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, was referred to the City Attorney for instructions as to power in the matter.

Ordinances were ordered for the assessment of benefits and damages by the grading of locust street, and for changing the grade of Bluff street.

The petition of citizens of Fourth avenue in reference to the occupancy of that thoroughfare by the street cars, and remonstrances from residents of Third avenue against laying tracks there, were referred to a sub-committee of three.

A petition for the erection of a dam in Bailey's Hollow, South Side, was referred to a sub-committee of three.

The assessments for grading, paving and curbing of Duquesne Way, Gardiner avenue, Virgin alley, Sixth street, (South Side,) Magee street, and Main street, (South Side,) were approved.

The petition asking for a change in the character of the approach to the Point bridge was referred to a sub-committee.

The petition for the change of the outlet of Forbes street, from Fifth avenue to Diamond street, was laid over until the next meeting.

A petition for the removal of the telegraph poles on Liberty street was received and filed.

Mr. Weldon wanted to know if the committee had authority to place the poles in the middle of the street. He thought (sarcastically, of course) that the middle of the street would be a good place for them.

Mr. John A. Fox offered a resolution that a sub-committee be appointed to examine and change the names of streets in the city wherever they are duplicated and report to the committee. Adopted.

Some other routine business of no public importance was transacted, and the committee adjourned.

Road Committee.

The Road Committee met yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, Mr. MacConnell in the chair.

The following ordinances were directed to be returned to Councils with affirmative recommendations: An ordinance locating Reservoir avenue; repealing an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Locust alley; assessment of damage by grade on Ridge street.

The pay rolls for the month, as follows, were approved:

First district	$395 70
Second District	540 54
Third District	651 13

The Commissioners of the First and Third districts were ordered to discharge all employees except those who are required to keep the water tables open.

An ordinance granting the Pittsburgh Gas Company the right to lay a switch track was referred to a sub-committee.

A motion was passed to reconsider the action of the last meeting recommending an ordinance for grading Center avenue from Liberty street to Neville street.

The bids of the contractors for the construction of a sewer on Locust alley were ordered to be returned.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Sunday School Convention of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association.

This body met in the Mt. Washington Baptist church, yesterday morning, Prof. L. H. Eaton presiding. After devotional exercises conducted by Rev. J. A. Snodgrass, of Rochester, Rev. Wm. Codville read an interesting paper upon the topic, "The Teacher's Work and how to do it," showing that the teacher's work is essentially one of religious instruction, having the word of God as a text book, and the salvation of the scholars as the end. To do this work he should have: 1st, A thorough knowledge of the lesson to be taught; 2d, Directness of aim; 3d, Sympathy with the scholars; and 4th, A spirit of deep personal piety. But while the teacher's work is so important, it should not be made the substitute for parental training or for the regular pulpit services.

The subject was discussed by Revs. J. A. Snodgrass, J. P. Lewis, B. F. Woodburn, J. K. Cramer, Prof. L. H. Eaton, Rev. J. S. Hutson, and

R. W. J. B. Mulford read a carefully prepared paper on "How to Study a Lesson." After referring to the importances of the subject, the essayist made the following suggestions:

1. We must study with prayer for God's guidance.

2. Study with helps prepared for our assistance.

3. Study with a desire to instruct.

4 Study with a determination to do good.

The essay was discussed by Revs. J. S. Wrightnour, Wm. Codville, J. A. Snodgrass, B. F. Woodburn, and R. W. Pearson, D. D.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. J. S. Wrightnour introduced the subject of Primary teaching, after which it was discussed in an informal manner by the Convention, and many valuable suggestions made.

The Convention now resolved itself into a Sunday school, conducted by the President as Superintendent, taking for the lesson Acts 7 chapter, 1 to 19 verses, inclusive. At the close of the exercises the teachers gave outlines of their methods of teaching, which were criticized by the Convention.

The question box being opened, ten questions on topics connected with the work were found, which were answered by members appointed for the purpose.

EVENING SESSION.

A large and interesting meeting was held, the various Sunday schools in the vicinity being well represented. Reverends Wm. H. McKinney, J. T. Lewis, J. K. Cramer, and J. S. Wrightnour addressed the scholars, Prof. S. A. Neale spoke to the teachers, and Rev. J. S. Hutson to the parents present.

The convention adjourned after agreeing to hold its next meeting at Elizabeth, in February.

Next to a loving heart, I prize
A lovely mouth,
Whose breath is sweet as evening breeze,
From balmy South,
So, darling, well I know you won't
Forget to use your SOZODONT.

Coughs and colds are quickly cured by using DR. SCHERER'S WILD CHERRY LUNG CORDIAL. 25, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office, 174 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Another Lot of Ladies Watches
Solid gold unredeemed, at $15, $16, $17 and $18, at E. DeRoy's only loan office, in GAZETT Building, 153 Smithfield street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

(Before Chief Justice Agnew and Judges Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxton and Woodward.)

The two following cases were argued together: George Findley et. al., appellants, vs. the city of Pittsburgh, Jas. Blackmore, Mayor; R. M. Snodgras, Controller; C. L. Magee, Treasurer; and J. M. Brush, doing business as J. M. Brush & Co., appellee; and the Commonwealth ex rel. N. Snyder & Co., plaintiffs in error and plaintiffs below vs. Thomas S. Mitchell et al. and the city of Pittsburgh, defendants. These two cases are what are known as the "rising main cases." One of these suits, that brought in the name of Mr. Findley, was instituted in behalf of the taxpayers of the city of Pittsburgh, and the other was instituted by N. Snyder & Co. The city advertised in the spring of 1874 for bids for rising mains for the new water works. The contract was awarded to J. M. Brush & Co., although the bid of N. Snyder & Co., was the lowest of any, and about five thousand dollars lower than that of Brush & Co. Proceedings were instituted in the lower court to compel the city to award the contract to N. Snyder & Co., it being claimed that they were the "lowest responsible bidders." The Councils claimed that N. Snyder & Co., were not "responsible" because they had changed the original contract in another case, and because Mr. Snyder had attempted to bribe the Mechanical Engineer by placing twenty-five dollars in his hands. The lower court refused to grant a mandamus on Councils to compel them to award the contract to N. Snyder & Co., and the cases were appealed. Argued by Judge Sutton and A. M. Brown for appelants, and J. T. Slagle and Thos. Bigelow contra.

P. F. Collins & Co. vs. Barnes. Argued by Da'zell and D. T. Watson for plaintiff in error, and Burgwin contra.

R. A. Balph, Esq., on motion of Thomas M. Marshal, Esq., was qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

The Assessor of the First district of the Thirtieth ward was directed to assess James Hilkey.

The Assessor of the Fourth district of the Fourteenth ward was also directed to assess several parties, so that they may pay taxes.

Casper Fath and others, on petition, were allowed to be placed on the tax list.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Adam Couch, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Samuel Clark, reported yesterday, was found not guilty, and the costs were divided between the two parties.

W. B. Stewart, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Mena Killian. Verdict of not guilty, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John S. Shipper, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Mary Ann Shipper. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of cost by defendant.

James Conely, indicted for larceny on oath of James Wilson, reported yesterday, was found not guilty on grounds of insanity.

Charles Allen, indicted on oath of James McGovern for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was found guilty on the first count, larceny, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Williams, indicted on oath of Benjamin Taylor for false pretenses and embezzlement. Both parties are colored, the defendant being young man about twenty and the prosecutor quite an old man. The testimony of Taylor was to the effect that Williams had come to him and told him that his (Williams') brother had died in Washington, D.C., and had left him some property—a house and lot. Williams told him that if he would give him five hundred and fifty dollars he would go to Washington and secure the property for him. He paid Williams the money, and afterwards learned that no property had been left him, and he never got the money back. The jury found the defendant guilty on the first count, false pretenses.

Philip Speeler, indicted for sodomy on oath of his wife. Verdict of guilty.

Commonwealth vs. John B. Jones, indicted for receiving stolen goods on oath of Thos. Wightman. The defendant is a junk dealer, and it is alleged that a quantity of old iron stolen from Wightman & Co. was found in his possession. On trial.

Trial list for to-day.

Christ Kruse,	John Schwerr,
James McCarty,	S. McCutcheon,
Geo. Jones,	Pat Megraw,
W. Elliott, et al.,	Jane Lowrey,
John Waxter,	W. C. Cravener,
W. C. McDonald,	J. R. Bradley,
Gottlieb Gauze,	James Mullen,
Chas. Blair, (3)	Fred. Openheimer,
Mary Snowden,	J. B. Scott,
James Martin,	B. Meehan,
James Mason,	F. Beavin,
Killen & Miller.	

Court Brevities.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM KENNEDY, formerly of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been appointed crier of the State Supreme Court.

THE will of Anna Wright, deceased, late of Pittsburgh, dated October 28, 1866, was filed yesterday. Dr. Hugh Wright was appointed executor.

THE will of Mary Ramsden, late of Pittsburg, and dated October 16, 1875, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. John Redall is appointed executor.

PROCEEDINGS were instituted in Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday by Martin Gray against his brother, John Gray, to recover damages for an alleged slander.

THE will of Peter Wayne, late of the Twenty-sixth ward, was appraised October 19, 1876, and appointing John Rochmer and Wm. Hess executors, was filed for probate yesterday.

WRITS of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* were issued from Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, on petition of Mary Ann Hall, who was committed to the Workhouse by Mayor McCarthy for drunkenness. She has served a term of thirty-one days, and believes the commitment to be illegal.

PROCEEDINGS in ejectment were instituted in Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday by John Hagan against the City of Pittsburgh, to recover possession of a lot of ground on Vine street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh. It is a part of lot No. 1 in a plan of lots laid out by Jane McCullough's executors.

YOUNG FOLKS JUBILEE.

Sabbath School Anniversary at Old Montours—A Feast of Reason and a Feast of Fat Things.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A Sabbath school anniversary was held at Montours church, Robinson township, on Saturday, September 30th. The school—for the season—had come to an end on the previous Sabbath, and the little folks' sun and big folks decided to close up with a day of joy and jubilee. The hour of opening the exercises was 9½ A. M., and at that time the bright faces of many happy boys and girls were to be seen there. Well filled baskets were brought in by kind and thoughtful mothers, and this, no doubt, was a source of joy to the young folks who looked forward to the great spread and the good things it would contain. The little folks gave their performances and recitations in a creditable manner. The singing was delightful, and Sankey himself would have been pleased. The choir is composed of Prof. Andrew Tidball, leader; Misses Ella C. Walker, Juliette Hartmeir, Emma and Flora McMichael and Messrs. J. N. Deemer, Ebenezer Thompson, J. R. McMichael, A. E. Stewart, John Meanor and John McNeeley. In addition to the singing the audience were treated to some very fine music by the Mozart Band, of Robinson township.

Rev. J. J. Beacom, who has labored so long and faithfully here, and has endeared himself to the hearts of the people, gave a short but pointed and telling address. The Superintendent, Dr. J. H. Burket, in a neat speech presented a beautiful banner to the class which showed the best attendance during the past year. Mr. Sanford J. Deemer, a member of the class, presided in a speech, neat, appropriate and beautiful.

The dinner came next. And such a dinner! The tabled groaned, and so did some of the boys; unbuttoning their vests in desperate hope that that would give them ease. The women of Montours outdid themselves on this occasion.

There is but one conclusion to arrive at, and that is that Rev. Beacom is excellent as a pastor, and Dr. Burket is ditto as a S. S. Superintendent. In the language of Rip Van Winkle, "may they live long and prosper."

Yours,
O. PHIDDLE STYLE.

FALL NOVELTIES

Now Open at Hugus & Hacke's.

Our various departments are now replete with all the novelties for the present and approaching seasons. We direct special attention to our complete stock of Black Dress Silks, all of the most celebrated brands, and the wear of which we guarantee. Also 200 new shades plain colored Silks, from $1.25 to $2.50 per yard. These are the best bargains we have ever offered in Silk Goods, being less than last season's prices, notwithstanding the great advance. We offer extra good value in Black and Colored Cashmeres, and an immense assortment of all the new styles of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Saques and Shawls.

We have now open and will continue to receive, during the season, specialties in French and Berlin Cloaks and Saques, which will be sold at lower rates than ever before. Flannels, Blankets, Linens and general housekeeping Dry Goods. Our stock of these is always the largest, and our prices the lowest.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

E. DeRoy Still Sells Watches
For Ladies at $15, $16, $17, and $18—solid gold, unredeemed, warranted, at his only Loan office, in GAZETTE Building, 153 Smithfield street.

Elegant Parlor Suits.
A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

J. O. Flower.
Dentist, successor to R. Vandevort & Flower, No. 140 Penn avenue.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Doings in and About the Cities.

The Harry McCoy Invincible Glee Club of the 13th ward was organized last evening. It comprises sixteen voices and will march with the Thirteenth ward Invincibles.

A meeting of the Republicans of South Fayette and surrounding townships was held at Oakdale, Monday evening, to consider the propriety of holding a mass convention of the Republicans of the surrounding districts. The meeting organized by calling Geo. Y. McKee, Esq., to the chair. After a full discussion of the subject and general interchange of views it was decided to hold the convention, and a committee of arrangements of five from each of the following districts was appointed: North and South Fayette, Robinson, Moon, Findley, Stowe, Crescent, Scott, Upper St. Clair, Snowden and Collier townships, and the boroughs of Mansfield and Charters; also Robinson and Cecil townships of Washington county. It was decided to hold the convention between the 18th and 25th of the present month, and it will be after the fashion of the old time meetings of '60 and '64. Good speakers will be in attendance.

The Republican County Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday, Chas. S. Fetterman, Esq., in the chair.

General Negley reported an application from Monongahela city for speakers next Tuesday evening. Referred to the Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

After the transaction of some business not of public importance, Mr. Riddell presented a communication from Major T. H. Norton, of Wheeling, asking aid from the clubs of Allegheny county in the grand demonstration to be held at Wheeling on the 7th inst.

Mr. Riddle said that, in view of the fact that we are now arranging for a demonstration here on the same night, the very cordial invitation could not be accepted, and, on his motion, the communication was filed, and the Secretary instructed to respond and express our regrets.

Mr. George Y. McKee reported that a daylight demonstration was being arranged to take place at Oakdale Station, on next Thursday week, and asked the co-operation of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Riddell the committee accepted the invitation and all aid possible was promised.

On motion of Mr. Pentecost the committee adjourned to meet on Thursday morning at ten o'clock, so that such action may be taken as is necessary following the meeting of captains of marching clubs this evening on the matter of the torchlight procession.

The captains of the marching clubs of the county meet this evening to prepare for the coming torchlight processions.

The Fourth ward, Allegheny, Minute Men will meet at their headquarters Thursday evening to make preparations for Saturday evening's parade.

A marching club has been organized in Bellevue borough, and named the Colonel McLaughlin Marching Club. Forty men have been enrolled and the following officers elected: Lee S. Smith, Captain; John W. Morrison, First Lieutenant; T. F. Williams, Second Lieutenant. The company will meet on Thursday evening for drill, when it is expected a number of citizens from Emsworth will meet with the club.

A Cooper and Cary Club has been organized in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards, South Side, with a membership of sixty.

Preparations have been made for an extensive demonstration on the occasion of the presentation of a banner to the Fourteenth ward Marching Club, next Thursday evening. A full attendance of Grant street and an alley or two for the benefit of the railroad company, in consideration of which said company was to construct bridges over the railroad at several points where it was found the roads and thoroughfares, and among the number was a bridge at Thirty-third street. The ordinance provided that the bridge should extend from the upper or north side of the railroad tracks to Laurel avenue. Subsequent to the passage of the ordinance, however, there was a change made in the grade of Liberty avenue and Thirty-third street, both of which have been graded, which, it is said, renders it unnecessary to extend the bridge to Liberty avenue, instead of stopping at Laurel avenue as was first proposed, and in 1873 ordinances were passed making this change. The grade of Liberty now declines to pay for the construction of the extension which will more than double the cost of the bridge as first intended, and as the city has no power to pay the additional cost except by assessment upon the property benefited, many of the property holders on the hill side object to being taxed for that purpose.

Mr. Lowry moved that the representatives of the ward in Council be instructed to oppose the passage of the ordinance in its present form, but if it could be modified so as to relieve the citizens of the ward from the entire expense, then to favor its passage.

This created considerable discussion.

Mr. Harrison moved as an amendment that the representatives in Select Council be instructed to use all honorable means to defeat the ordinance passed in Common Council, September 11th.

This amendment was adopted.

After considerable confusion, during which half a dozen persons talked at one time, a letter from Mr. Charles P. Duff, a member of Select Council, was read. The letter stated that he was in sympathy with the citizens of the ward he represented and he would use his utmost endeavors to protect their interests.

A motion was made to reconsider the motion of Mr. Harrison, which was decided in the negative.

The confusion at this point became general, and was engaged in by half a dozen all talking at once. From the discussion the meeting appeared to be about equally divided on the question of defeating the ordinance, but as to wanting the bridge they were as a unit provided it could be constructed without assessing the additional cost on them, which it was stated would amount to a tax of about 4 per cent. on the valuation of the property benefitted.

On motion of Mr. Lowry, a committee of three was appointed to consult counsel in regard to the matter. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. Lowry, Floyd and Conner, who were also directed to solicit subscriptions to pay for the opinion of counsel in the matter.

After some further discussion, the meeting adjourned.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

The Thirty-Third Street Bridge—Meeting of Citizens to Protest Against the Passage of the Ordinance Relative to the Bridge.

At the meeting of Councils on the 11th of last month an ordinance was passed in the Common branch providing for the erection of the proposed bridge over the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad at Thirty-third street, from the south side of Liberty avenue, which had a tendency to arouse the suspicion of those citizens of the Thirteenth ward, residing on the hill side, in the vicinity of Thirty-third street, that an attempt was being made to assess the cost of constructing said bridge, or a large portion of it, upon the property immediately benefitted by the improvement. To prevent this outrage, as they term it, a meeting was held at the Thirty-third street school house last evening to protest against the proceeding and if possible prevent the passage of the ordinance in Select Council. The meeting organized by calling Charles Powers, Esq., a member of Select Council, to the chair, and selecting Mr. Hilding Sneeden, and Messrs. Powers on taking the chair stated the object of the meeting, and gave a brief history of the bridge matter, which it will be necessary to publish in order that the reader may fully comprehend the cause of the present difficulty.

Several years since an ordinance passed both branches of City Councils, known as the railroad ordinance, in which it was agreed to vacate a portion of Grant street and an alley or two for the benefit of the railroad company, in consideration of which said company was to construct bridges over the railroad at several points where it was found the roads and thoroughfares, and among the number was a bridge at Thirty-third street. The ordinance provided that the bridge should extend from the upper or north side of the railroad tracks to Laurel avenue. Subsequent to the passage of the ordinance, however, there was a change made in the grade of Liberty avenue and Thirty-third street, both of which have been graded, which, it is said, renders it unnecessary to extend the bridge to Liberty avenue, instead of stopping at Laurel avenue as was first proposed, and in 1873 ordinances were passed making this change. The grade of Liberty now declines to pay for the construction of the extension which will more than double the cost of the bridge as first intended, and as the city has no power to pay the additional cost except by assessment upon the property benefited, many of the property holders on the hill side object to being taxed for that purpose.

Mr. Lowry moved that the representatives of the ward in Council be instructed to oppose the passage of the ordinance in its present form, but if it could be modified so as to relieve the citizens of the ward from the entire expense, then to favor its passage.

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The economy and carefulness exercised in household expenditures during these hard times have concentrated nearly the whole outlay for carpets upon Tapestry Brussels and Extra Super Ingrains. Experience has demonstrated that these two grades combine the greatest utility and beauty, which, coupled with their low cost, make them the most desirable and of the greatest value to the purchaser. Recognizing this fact, Messrs. Oliver McClintock & Co. have secured for this season's trade the largest and choicest variety of these goods to be found in the city, and at prices much lower than have heretofore ruled. Doubtless all of our readers that are "keeping house" need a new carpet or two and have felt deterred from purchasing by reason of the late high prices. A call on Messrs. McClintock, at 33 Fifth avenue, will effectually demonstrate that they are a thing of the past, and that a good carpet is within the reach of all.

Men's Neck Wear.
The largest assortment of new style Men's Prince Teck, Bosom and Windsor Scarfs ever shown in this city, at
Jos. HORNE & Co.'s,
197 and 199 Penn avenue.

$15, $16, $17 and $18.
For ladies solid gold, unredeemed watches, warranted. Just think of it! At E. DeRoy's only Loan Office, in GAZETTE building, 153 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

····The sound of the threshing machine can now be heard in the rural districts.

····A grand Republican mass convention will be held at Oakdale sometime during the present month.

····A sixteen inch and falling. Weather cool and raining.

····Berries, the man beaten and robbed near Beaver last week, is recovering. His assailant has not been arrested.

····The National Local Preachers Association has appointed a committee to prepare resolutions upon the death of Bishop Janes.

····Between $30,000 and $40,000 have been subscribed for the proposed narrow-gauge railroad between Allegheny City and Emsworth.

····The Prohibition meetings held in Findley and North Fayette townships are poorly attended. The Prohibitionists should remember that this is the Presidential year.

····Tramps are wanted in Erie county to fill up the old canal bed in the county farm.—*Telegraph.* It couldn't be filled up with material that the people would more cheerfully spare.

····The dwelling of Mr. John Farror, of Candor, caught fire a few days since and a considerable portion of the roof was burned. By the exertions of Mr. William H. Johnston, who was in the village, the house was saved.

····The coal miners in the second pool are out against a reduction to two cents per bushel. The owners have a pretty full stock on hand, and are not disposed to get out much more while coal is selling in barges at Cincinnati at from 6 to 7 cents per bushel.

····There were two alarms of fire yesterday. One about eleven o'clock was the result of a burning chimney on Mr. Pherson's house No. 65 Nineteenth street. The other was caused by a slight blaze on the roof of a house in "Monkey Row," Brownstown.

····There seems to be an ever prevailing misunderstanding among our Nimrods concerning the time when they commence to "bring down the birds." Pheasant shooting is now in order, the lawful season having opened October 1st. Quail or part ridges, however, cannot be hunted for until after October 15th, and the season will close December 15th. Sportsmen would do well to bear these dates in mind, as it may save them from trouble.

····Another meeting of the creditors of B. C. & N. P. Sawyer was held yesterday morning at the office of Mr. T. F. Stewart, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. It was almost at once manifest that no mutually agreeable arrangement would be decided upon. The creditors declined to accept the proposition of the Messrs. Sawyer to pay their full indebtedness in five years, and as no other favorable arrangement was proposed, the meeting adjourned without coming to any conclusion. The whole matter stands now, the probabilities are that it will have to be settled in the courts.

····At Washington, Pa., on Saturday evening President Grant received a delegation of students from Washington and Jefferson College, led by President Hays, and a marching club of colored citizens. To both he made short addresses, exhorting the former to a diligent improvement of their educational advantages that they might be fitted to discharge the full measure of their duty as useful citizens. To the colored men he said that he was grateful at the assurance they had given him that, in common with the people of their race, they were faithful to the Union on the basis of freedom and equality of political privileges for all men. He said that it was feared that in some sections of the country colored men would not be let as freely exercise the rights of citizenship as they were here; but to the extent of the power vested in him, it was his purpose to see that every man of every race and condition should have the privilege of voting and having his vote counted free from intimidation. When this was secured, then and only then, we would deserve to be called a free Republic.

PERSONAL.

***Samuel Severance, Esq., and family are registered at Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

***Gen. Wm. H. Kountz, of Somerset, was in the city yesterday, having just returned from a stumping tour for Hayes and Wheeler in Ohio. Gen. Kountz had a royal reception from the Republican masses wherever he went. He is one of the most able and brilliant political orators of the day, and does effective work for the cause.

ALLEGHENY NEWS.